



ANOTHER BOMB—Scene outside of Europa Hotel, Belfast's most modern, on Saturday, after a planted bomb wrecked two restaurants and the lower floors of the hotel.

Hungarians Openly Discuss Their Difficulties With Russia

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI)—"Serious difficulties" in the economic relations between Hungary and the Soviet Union—coinciding with the emergence of ideological problems between them—are being publicly discussed in unusually frank recent statements by top Hungarian Communist leaders.

U.S. specialists on Communist affairs here are paying special attention to these statements, including a significant declaration late last month by Hungarian Premier Jeno Fock reporting on the apparent failure of his economic mission to Moscow.

The specialists are also studying with interest recent attacks in the Soviet and Czechoslovak press on "bourgeois nationalism" in Hungary. This is an extremely serious ideological charge to be made against one Communist country by other Communists.

In a statement on his return from Moscow on March 29, Mr. Fock said that his meetings with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin failed to produce Soviet commitments for deliveries of raw materials to Hungary during the 1970s, as required by Hungary's long-range economic plans.

Hungarian Industry He also said that "we were unable to reach a final agreement" on Soviet support for the Budapest government's plans to diversify and expand Hungarian industry.

In remarks recorded by Western analysts as an unguardedly candid admission of difficulties with the Soviet Union, Mr. Fock said he expected to resume his negotiations with Mr. Kosygin in November or December.

Describing his Moscow talks, Mr. Fock said that "there are smaller or greater difficulties, but we shall be able to overcome these in time."

Western specialists noted that the Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation problems became publicly known following what was described in Moscow as an "unofficial visit," not otherwise explained by Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Communist party, between Feb. 11 and 14.

Mr. Kadar conferred with Leonid I. Brezhnev, secretary-

general of the Soviet Communist party, and was the guest at a Kremlin banquet attended by the top Soviet leadership.

Tried to Clear Way Mr. Fock obliquely indicated that Mr. Kadar had sought in his talks with Mr. Brezhnev to clear the way for the subsequent economic negotiations between the two premiers, but had failed.

"I consider these talks—as regards their economic aspect—to have been very useful and fruitful," Mr. Fock said. "At the same time I am very grateful that Comrade Kadar, at his meeting with Comrade Brezhnev, created an atmosphere which made my talks much easier than I had imagined they would be before my departure."

He said that he too, while in the Soviet Union, had met with Mr. Brezhnev and that "we had exchanged our most intimate thoughts in a truly sincere manner."

Western specialists said the tone of Mr. Fock's remarks as well as the Soviet-Czech attacks since February on Hungarian "bourgeois nationalism" suggest that Moscow may be increasingly displeased with expressions of Hungarian ideological and economic independence as a result of the success of Budapest's economic experiments.

New Economic Mechanism Under the New Economic Mechanism reforms, now in their fifth year, Hungary has considerably developed its economy and its people's living standards. Reforms include a system of material incentives to workers and wide-ranging cooperation with Western Europe in industrial projects.

Hungarian planners reject the compulsory aspects of Soviet economic planning, preferring the play of market forces, and they demand maximal independence in developing its economy according to domestic needs rather than entirely in the context of joint planning in the Communist bloc.

It was the first known Soviet attack on "bourgeois nationalism" in Hungary since 1956, when Soviet forces put down a national rebellion.

Efficiency Netted Top U.S. Ransom

FBI Arrests Ex-GI for \$500,000 Skyjack

(Continued from Page 1)

apparently in a parachute he had hidden in his own suitcase. Before bailing out, at a spot beyond the point where authorities first thought he leaped, he donned an oxygen mask—the altitude was above 14,000 feet—and hid his face in a towel so the co-pilot wouldn't see it.

One of his notes to the pilot said he was armed with "plastic explosives, hand grenades and two handguns." The crew saw only one pistol, but a passenger saw him handling a grenade. The skyjacker sent the pilot a grenade pin—as if he had an armed grenade ready to detonate when he released pressure on its handle. Before jumping, he had the stewardess bring back to him all correspondence he had sent to the pilot, J.D. (Jerry) Hearn, 44.

He may have had an accomplice flying a helicopter to lift him out of the wastes—two men covered by up to eight feet of mud—into which he parachuted near Provo, a city of 75,000. National Guardsmen and police closing in on the area said a copter flew down, then up and away before they could see its markings.

Capt. Hearn, a pilot for 17 years, said the skyjacker had "a well-executed plan," adding: "The hijacker had an excellent knowledge of jumping procedures, had a very workable knowledge of

airplanes and probably was a pilot himself."

Mr. McCoy, majoring in law-enforcement studies as a third-year student at Brigham Young University, said he was a helicopter pilot and parachute-trained Special Forces soldier in the Vietnam war. At his arraignment today, he told the magistrate his only income was \$243 from the GI bill, and added: "But I'm sure that will be terminated now."

The FBI said in its complaint against Mr. McCoy that it was led to him by a state highway patrolman, Robert Van Ieperen, who knew Mr. McCoy and had heard him talk of the possibility of hijacking a plane. The state policeman said Mr. McCoy told him a \$500,000 ransom could be gained from a skyjack.

Calm Conversation When arrested, Mr. McCoy told FBI agents he was preparing to go to a meeting of his National Guard unit. Before his arraignment, he talked calmly with FBI men about his war experiences.

The drama began Friday afternoon as the Boeing-727 flew over Grand Junction, Colo., shortly after 5 p.m.

Gliders Collide, Killing 1

BAD VOESLAU, Austria, April 9 (UPI)—Two gliders collided in midair yesterday, killing one pilot and seriously injuring another, police said. The gliders were flying at a local sports field.

U.S. Readies More Planes For Vietnam

Aircraft Carrier Also Expected to Be Sent

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI)—Several squadrons of Air Force F-105 and F-104 tactical fighter-bombers at bases throughout the United States have been placed on alert for possible movement to South Vietnam.

The aircraft carrier Midway—with some 75 jet-fighter and attack planes aboard—is expected to sail from Alameda, Calif., within the next few days to join four U.S. carriers engaged in trying to stop the enemy offensive in South Vietnam.

There were also reports that another aircraft carrier—the Saratoga—would sail soon from Florida, possibly to the Pacific. Military officials have denied, however, that the Saratoga would go to the war zone.

The U.S. air build-up at bases in South Vietnam and Thailand and on the carriers gives the United States about 500 fighter-bombers—other than B-52s—to help break the attack on several fronts.

It is understood that the Air Force units on alert for a possible call to the war zone involve three or four squadrons based in the United States, each of which normally has between 12 and 20 planes. It is not publicly known how fast the squadrons can be moved.

A number of rumors were also circulating that Army, Marine Corps and National Guard units on alert as a result of the Vietnam crisis. High-level military sources emphatically denied this.

One squadron of F-105s was ordered to South Vietnam last week, and two Marine F-4 squadrons arrived in the war zone from bases in Japan and Okinawa.

In addition, a squadron of almost 20 B-52s has been ordered overseas from the United States. This brings the total number of heavy bombers in the war zone to almost 100—about the same number that were used at the peak of the bombing in 1968.

Javits Says U.S. Focus Shifts From Asia to Europe

COMO, Italy, April 9 (AP)—Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., predicted today that the United States, as it withdraws from Vietnam, will make Europe the focal point of its foreign policy.

Europe and particularly the Atlantic Alliance have been ignored lately, he said, because of the strains which have occurred during the Vietnam period.

But in the future, he said, Washington will "give Europe the first priority."

On U.S. troops in Europe, the senator said: "We should maintain our present force in Europe until we negotiate a reduction compatible with the European strength and with Soviet intentions."

Sen. Javits made his comments in an interview in this northern Italian lake resort, where he attended the first meeting of the Committee of Nine of the North Atlantic Assembly. Sen. Javits is the chairman of the group discussing the future of the alliance, Europe and North America.

As we get out of Vietnam and as President Nixon has his summit meeting in the Soviet Union," Sen. Javits went on, "I think you will find the United States showing great interest in the future of NATO and a willingness to cooperate."

Israeli Envoy Leaves Uganda as Ordered

ENTEBE, Uganda, April 9 (AP)—Israeli Ambassador David Laor left here for Kenya yesterday on his way to Tel Aviv, ending Israel's 10-year diplomatic presence here.

President Idi Amin last month ordered the closure of Israel's embassy here and gave the staff 10 days to leave.

Earlier, Israel's military training mission was expelled on suspicion of being engaged in subversive activities.

Ethiopia Will Expel 2 Western Educators

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 9 (Reuters)—An English history professor and an American woman sociology lecturer will be expelled from Ethiopia because of involvement in local student activities, a British Embassy spokesman said today.

Patrick Gilkes, 30, from near Yeovil, Somerset, and Mara Larsen, 27, of San Mateo, Calif., will be ousted Tuesday, the spokesman said.

Miss Larsen is lecturer in sociology at Addis Ababa University. Mr. Gilkes was formerly a member of the history faculty at the university. He has subsequently been privately engaged in carrying out research studies into the system of land tenure here.



SAMS SIGHTED IN SOUTH—A South Vietnamese soldier watching North Vietnamese surface-to-air missile (SAM) explode over Dong Ha Thursday. Missile was thought to be fired from south of DMZ inside South Vietnam. There were conflicting reports as to whether SAMS brought down any of the attacking allied aircraft.

Enemy Is Repulsed in North, But Advances Near Saigon

(Continued from Page 1)

barbing the coastal area of Quang Binh Province. The agency also said that a B-52 had been shot down over North Vietnam, the third such downing reported since April 2.

In another report of success, the agency said that a South Vietnamese brigade had surrendered as had the majority of soldiers in a regiment.

The surrender of the Ninth Brigade of the South Vietnamese Fifth Infantry Division—with the number of men not given—was said to have occurred Friday in Binh Long Province. The 56th Regiment was said to have surrendered in Quang Tri Province on April 2.

Heavy clouds curtailed bombing over North Vietnam for the third successive day, but U.S. fighter-bombers were reported to have flown 300 air strikes in South Vietnam, with B-52s making 18 raids, mostly in Quang Tri and Konhthm Provinces.

In Quang Tri, the North Vietnamese opened another phase of their major offensive after a lull in the fighting there since last Monday. U.S. officers said the North Vietnamese had been resupplying and infiltrating large numbers of troops to the west around the front line at Dong Ha.

The latest action began with enemy tank and infantry assaults on the western edge of Dong Ha, on Quang Tri combat base just outside the city and on Firebase Pedro, 10 miles southwest of Quang Tri. North Vietnamese Soviet-made T-54 and South Vietnamese U.S.-made M-48 tanks engaged in direct duels, American officers on the scene said, and nine enemy tanks were reportedly knocked out, with two government tanks lost.

Overcast skies prevented effective air support to the South Vietnamese. The North Vietnamese kept up a steady bombardment of the highway between Dong Ha and Quang Tri city with long-range artillery.

Farther south, the North Vietnamese launched two waves of tank assaults on Firebase Pedro. The first wave of 10 tanks was destroyed by rockets. U.S. officers said, with four of the 10 tanks in the second wave also destroyed.

The South Vietnamese command said that 1,000 North Vietnamese had been killed and 1,000 wounded in the battles around Quang Tri.

U.S. officers reported that the battle performance by Saigon's troops showed great improvement over their reaction to the initial North Vietnamese offensive 11 days ago, when they fled by the thousands from the intensive North Vietnamese artillery barrages.

The North Vietnamese are believed to have committed their entire reserve to the Quang Tri battle—between 30,000 and 40,000 men—but South Vietnamese officers and U.S. advisers are growing more confident that the government forces can hold the thrust at Quang Tri.

The enemy was also reported to be continuing its shelling and probing attacks against Firebase Bastogne in the mountains 20 miles west of Hue. The base, however, remained in South Vietnamese hands.

Bomb Hoax in Paris In Radio-TV Strike

PARIS, April 9 (AP)—An anonymous phone call started a bomb alert in the headquarters of the state-owned radio and television network which was ended by a strike today.

No bomb was found after a thorough search of the building. The strike, decided by radio and TV technicians and to be continued tomorrow, caused the cancellation of projected programs and their replacement by continuous music on the radio and only one film and one news show on the TV network.

Gen. Abrams Calls Offensive 'Unnecessary Bloodletting'

By George C. Wilson

SAIGON, April 9 (UPI)—"The North Vietnamese are going with their maximum effort in an attempt to destroy the South Vietnamese Army," Gen. Creighton Abrams said here yesterday in an interview.

The U.S. commander in Vietnam said Hanoi had committed more than 100,000 soldiers to the offensive, which he predicted, "will turn out to be an even bigger miscalculation than Tet," the 1968 offensive throughout South Vietnam.

The enemy, Gen. Abrams continued, "has thrown in the kitchen sink. But in my opinion the offensive won't work. I think it will turn out to be a big mistake—a terrible, horrible thing."

"When all is said and done, it will just be a lot of unnecessary bloodletting."

U.S. officers fear that the civilian and military casualties on all sides will exceed the 81,736 people killed in the Tet offensive. No estimates of casualties in the offensive have been made public.

Asked if the fighting poses such a grave threat that U.S. troops should be moved to protect installations near the fighting in the northern section of South Vietnam, Gen. Abrams replied: "I don't think so. The offensive was bound to occur. We foresaw (North Vietnam) was going to make a maximum effort."

Gen. Abrams added that there was no intention to commit any U.S. troops to the battle, although some troops around to protect installations near the fighting in the northern section of South Vietnam.

Gen. Abrams was asked about the Vietnam war specter of destroying cities and villages to save them—thus derailing the Saigon government's pacification program in the countryside.

The general stressed his sign into the strategy and said: "There is no way to farm on the battlefield." Then, he departed from his usual short answers and said:

And to enhance their position in such talks, it was predicted the North Vietnamese would attempt one more major military campaign to weaken the Thieu government, its standing among the South Vietnamese and its morale.

If Hanoi were interested only in military gains, they would have waited six months or a year, said even fewer Americans were on hand to help resist their assault.

Officials here are now recalling these predictions because they wish to stiffen Saigon's resistance at a crucial juncture and to avoid a demoralizing debate in the United States. But they also wish the Hanoi government to understand the past to the negotiating table remains open.

It was and Da Nang were to fall to the advancing North Vietnamese troops. It is conceded, the balance of bargaining power would be seriously altered. But whether the South Vietnamese stand or fall, negotiators are held to be the most likely. Mr. Thieu is being told that his prospects in the expected talks depend on his military defenses in the next month and he has been told not to count on any U.S. ground reinforcements for the battle.

Bombings Shake Beirut Overnight

BEIRUT, April 9 (Reuters)—Premier Saeed Salam announced that security forces today arrested some men suspected of participating in the wave of bomb attacks which shook Beirut overnight.

Mr. Salam told reporters that a Lebanese man called Mahmoud Doha visited him at his home this morning and surrendered. He confessed that he was working with another man, also called Mahmoud Doha, who was killed when a bomb exploded in his hands last night.

The man killed was the organizer of the operation, but others were working with him, Mr. Salam said. There were four explosions in two areas of the capital, including the heavily populated Ras Beirut. A car was wrecked in a fifth explosion.

Highway Fratricide

VENTURINA, Italy, April 9 (UPI)—Brothers Ferdinando and Renato Simonelli, riding different motorcycles in different directions, collided on a road near here Thursday. Both were killed in the crash.

2 Held in Spain For Shipyard Clash

EL FERROL, Spain, April 9 (UPI)—Two teachers, husband and wife, have been arrested in connection with the March 10 clash between police and 3,000 shipyard employees from the state-owned Bazan Works, local press reports said today.

They were identified as Julio Perez de la Fuente and his wife Maria. Charges were not specified. The arrests came as the government banned the April edition of the monthly magazine Cuadernos Para el Dialogo (notes for dialogue). No reason for the ban was given, but sources said the issue contained an article on the El Ferrol disorders, in which two workers were fatally shot and 50 persons hurt.

U.S. Sailor Killed

NAPLES, April 9 (UPI)—Italian authorities jailed a Spanish night club dancer today as a suspect in the murder of an American sailor, Petty Officer Donald B. Eastwood, 25, of Port Worth, Texas. Police detained Brigitte Charlier, 29, of Barcelona.

WEATHER

ALGAE	C	F	Remarks
ALBANY	15	59	Very cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	12	54	Cloudy
ANKARA	24	75	Very cloudy
ANTWERP	20	68	Very cloudy
BEIRUT	20	68	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	20	68	Partly cloudy
BOMBAY	25	77	Very cloudy
BRAZILIA	11	52	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	Overcast
CALCUTTA	21	70	Very cloudy
CANBERRA	16	61	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Partly cloudy
DUBLIN	8	46	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	54	Very cloudy
GENOVA	11	52	Overcast
HAMBURG	11	52	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	12	54	Very cloudy
JAKARTA	25	77	Very cloudy
LONDON	10	50	Very cloudy
LUXEMBOURG	11	52	Very cloudy
MADRID	12	54	Very cloudy
MOSCOW	3	37	Partly cloudy
MUNICH	12	54	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	7	45	Cloudy
NICE	17	63	Very cloudy
PARIS	12	54	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	12	54	Cloudy
ROME	12	54	Very cloudy
SOFIA	12	54	Very cloudy
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Rain, cloudy
TOKYO	22	72	Very cloudy
VIENNA	11	52	Very cloudy
WARSAW	12	54	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	8	45	Sunny
ZURICH	12	54	Partly cloudy

(U.S. Standard time zone at the date shown at top of page)

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Handwritten signature: J. J. Costa

Nixon, Trudeau to Sign Pact To Reduce Lakes' Pollution

By Gladwin Hill

MADISON, Wis., April 9 (NYT).—The Great Lakes may get their greatest boost toward rehabilitation when President Nixon visits Canada on April 13 through 15, Tuesday through Saturday. He and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada will sign an agreement on joint U.S.-Canadian action to clean up the pollution that has been worsening steadily during the last 50 years.

The agreement is the latest of any remedial steps, national and international, that have materialized at an accelerating pace, especially since the onset of the environmental revolution three years ago.

The lakes are the world's great reservoir, the repository of about a-fifth of the fresh water. The U.S.-Canadian boundary runs through the middle of four of the five lakes—Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario. The fifth, Lake Michigan, lies entirely within the United States but at its narrow junction with Lake Huron contributes much of the lake system's flow, which starts at Lake Superior on the west and passes through the St. Lawrence River into the Atlantic Ocean.

Superior, covering 31,300 square miles, is the world's largest lake in area, although its water volume of about 3,000 cubic miles is less than that of the Soviet Union's Lake Baikal, which also is plagued with pollution.

All the Great Lakes have pollution problems, except Huron, whose basin is sparsely populated and which gets most of its flow from relatively clean Lake Superior.

But portions of Superior's shoreline are becoming increasingly contaminated by sewage. Lake Michigan is fouled by sewage from innumerable communities and discharges of the Chicago industrial complex.

Lake Erie is a virtual dump for the sewage created by more than 12 million people, mostly on the U.S. side, and for industrial discharges from such centers as Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo.

Lake Ontario, at the end of the line, inherits the cumulative contamination of the other lakes.

Canada and the United States reached agreement in principle last June on a four-year joint program for improving the lakes.

It calls for construction of municipal and industrial waste treatment facilities, reduction of phosphate discharges, and establishment of controls on thermal pollution, radioactive wastes, pesticide residues and storm-water discharges.

The U.S. part of the program projects expenditures of about \$3 billion, half of it to come from the federal government and half from state and local sources. The Canadian portion was indefinitely estimated as several hundred million dollars. This is the agreement Mr. Nixon is expected to clinch this week.

\$250,000 Plot On Airline Laid To Two in Calif.

WASHINGTON, April 9 (Reuters).—A man and a woman have been arrested on charges of conspiracy to extort \$250,000 from United Air Lines by threatening to place bombs on their planes, according to acting Attorney General Richard Kleindienst.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said that Alton Fain, 47, and Judith Fain, 27, also known as Judith Fain, were arrested Friday by FBI agents in Hayward, Calif., where they live. He said the investigation began March 7 when luggage containing explosive material was found in Seattle, where it had been flown aboard a United flight from San Francisco.

Later, a man called United and demanded \$250,000, saying that otherwise more bombs would be placed on United aircraft.

On April 7, the extortionist instructed United to take a package containing \$250,000 to a telephone box in San Lorenzo, Calif. Subsequent phone calls indicated that the package should be left in a specific place in Hayward.

FBI agents took Miss Wickstrom into custody as she attempted to pick up the package, and seized Mr. Fain later.

Meany Believes Nixon Is Headed For Re-Election

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP).—AFL-CIO president George Meany said Friday that "if I were forced to make a bet now, hell, I'd bet Nixon's going to win" re-election as President in November, "despite all the nasty things I've been saying about him."

But in a question-and-answer session following a blistering attack on President Nixon's economic policies at the National Press Club, Mr. Meany acknowledged that "if by chance the Democrats should unite, which is a long shot, they might be able to do something."

Mr. Meany carefully sidestepped any indication of a preference among Democratic candidates, except to reject Alabama's Gov. George Wallace as a "racist" and "demagogue" that "frankly, I wouldn't touch with a fork."

GE Discovers Fault In 487 Pacemakers

MILWAUKEE, April 9 (Reuters).—The General Electric Co. said today that it has notified 487 patients who are wearing electrical heart pacemakers that a fault had been discovered in the devices that might cause them to speed up dangerously.

The company said replacement pacemakers would be installed free.

The electrical devices in question were made during a three-month period in the middle of 1971. The company said that no other pacemakers made before or after that time were involved.



TOUCHING UP THURBER—Robert MacMillan (foreground) and David Shaw (center) touching up murals drawn by the late James Thurber in Tim Costello's New York bar Saturday. The artists, veterans of Yank, a WW II GI magazine, were brought in to retouch the fading murals that Thurber painted in the early 1930s. Thurber sometimes slept in the bar and legend has it that he spent eight hours painting them one night after a heavy drinking spree when he couldn't sleep.

Prognosis Is Favorable

Cardiologist Says Johnson Suffered Major Heart Attack

By Ken Ringle

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 9 (WP).—The chief cardiologist treating former President Lyndon Baines Johnson said this weekend that the chest pains Mr. Johnson suffered on Friday morning resulted from a major heart attack comparable in size to the one he suffered in 1955.

Dr. Hurst's statement was the first official word from doctors here on the cause and severity of the illness which struck the 63-year-old former President.

Mr. Johnson and his wife, Lady Bird, had arrived in Charlottesville only the day before for a brief visit with their daughter, Lynda Bird, and her husband, Charles Robb, a second-year student at the University of Virginia Law School.

Hospital spokesmen had declined previously to describe the chest pains as a heart attack, pending the outcome of various tests. Their sparse medical bulletins were confined to reports that Mr. Johnson was "resting comfortably" with his "condition stable."

"We feel reasonably good about it," Dr. Hurst told a crowded press conference at the University of Virginia Medical Center. "I would think his chances are about eight in 10."

U.S. Agriculture Secretary In Moscow for Grain Talks

MOSCOW, April 9 (NYT).—Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz arrived in Moscow yesterday for high-level talks that will launch negotiations for regular long-term American grain sales to the Soviet Union.

With little relaxation, the Soviet press continues to berate the Nixon administration for the latest step-up in air activity in North Vietnam and for continuing funds for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, among other things.

But two major articles appeared this weekend in the specialized monthly USA, pointing to the positive potential of Mr. Nixon's visit and good prospects for broadened Soviet-American trade.

Moreover, well-placed Russians have emphasized Moscow's strong desire to conclude some agreement limiting strategic armaments systems during Mr. Nixon's visit and others have suggested that groundwork will be completed for an agreement on joint space missions in the mid-'70s. A new cultural exchange agreement is also understood to be imminent.

American firms are pressing negotiations for commercial contracts in a number of fields. Several American computer companies are hoping to make sales if the administration will ease current restrictions on computer exports to the Soviet Union, and an American firm is understood to be bidding strongly for the main contract for the forging plant at the projected Kama River truck factory.

The Soviet Union, whose spring grain crop was hit hard by severe winter weather, has let it be known that it is in the market for long-term agricultural sales from the United States.

Heretofore, American grain sales have been on a one-at-a-time basis—once in the early 1960s and again last fall—when the Kremlin found itself short of supplies, especially fodder grains for its livestock.

The grain negotiations will be conducted by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Clarence D. Palmy, while Mr. Butz holds broad-ranging discussions dealing in part at least on ways of improving Soviet livestock and poultry production to help improve the diet of the Soviet people.

Macy's to Show At Canton Fair

NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT).—R.H. Macy and Company, Inc., will be among the American companies represented at the Chinese trade fair in Canton this month.

A spokesman for Macy's said a senior officer of the company has been notified that he will be formally invited.

Roughly half of China's annual export sales are made at the annual spring and fall fairs in Canton. American companies have not previously received invitations, but their participation this year was evidently arranged during President Nixon's visit to China in February.

In the last week American companies have disclosed that they have been notified that they will be invited.

Allende Bans Opposition's Capital March Can't Pass Through Center of Santiago

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 9 (NYT).—Chile's leftist government has banned a scheduled march through the center of this capital by the anti-Marxist opposition parties on the eve of a major international conference here.

The order, which was approved yesterday by President Salvador Allende set a route for the "march for democracy" Wednesday that is more than a mile away from the headquarters building of the third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which opens here Thursday with delegates from more than 120 countries.

Leaders of the Christian Democratic National and Democratic Radical parties, which have called for a march by 300,000 people, protested the order.

They said it was discriminatory because the government had recently allowed the Communist Youth Movement and the small United Popular Action Movement, one of the government's eight parties, to march through central city streets.

The opposition march, timed to take place as international personalities gather here, was clearly designed to impress world opinion with the extent of opposition to Mr. Allende's regime, which has lost the last three congressional by-elections held here.

The confrontation between Mr. Allende, whose coalition includes the Communist and Socialist parties, and the congress, which is controlled by the anti-Marxist opposition, is a reality which the foreign delegates will observe during the five-week conference.

Last Thursday, Mr. Allende vetoed key portions of a constitutional reform restricting the powers of the executive to extend state ownership over a large sector of industry and commerce that remains under private ownership.

The opposition has declared it will seek to override the vetoes.

Keller Museum Burns

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., April 9 (AP).—Ivy Green, the historic childhood home of Helen Keller, was heavily damaged by fire yesterday. Officials said only a few of the furnishings of the museum were saved. Miss Keller died in 1935 at 68. A smaller house, in which Miss Keller was born blind and deaf, and a cookhouse behind the museum, were not damaged.

Police Sift N.Y. Underworld For Clues to Gallo's Assassin

NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT).—Scores of detectives questioned known gangsters and fanned out across New York City yesterday in a search for clues to the identity and motive of the man who shot and killed Joseph Gallo, a flamboyant underworld figure, in a restaurant in Manhattan's Little Italy section early Friday.

No break in the case appeared imminent despite an abundance of leads, including statements by more than a dozen witnesses to the murder, ballistics reports on the fatal bullets, and a dossier on the victim that contains information on every person he is known to have come in contact with in the past decade.

Gallo, known in and out of underworld circles as Crazy Joe, was slain during a celebration of his 43d birthday by an assassin who invaded Umberto's clam house and shot him three times from behind.

After an autopsy yesterday, Gallo's body was taken to the Guido funeral home in his South Brooklyn neighborhood. Family and friends viewed the body in the afternoon. A service and burial were scheduled for tomorrow.

Colombo Gang's Role

Persons questioned about the murder include known associates of Gallo and of Joseph A. Colombo Sr., who was critically wounded in an assassination attempt last June 23 and whose underworld family has been feuding with Gallo's clan for years.

Also questioned were two employees and several patrons in the restaurant at the time of the shooting, and those in Gallo's party—his wife of three weeks, Tina; her daughter by a previous marriage, Lisa Essary, 10; Gallo's bodyguard, Peter (The Greek) Diapoulas, 42; Diapoulas's date, Edith Russo, and Gallo's sister, Mrs. Carmella Fiorello.

Diapoulas, who was wounded in the left hip in an exchange of at least 30 shots, was reported in fair condition yesterday. He was charged with illegal possession of a .32-caliber pistol.

The witnesses described the killer as a middle-aged man about 5 feet 8 inches tall with black, receding hair. He wore a light tweed coat, they said.

The police said the killer fled by car after the wild gun battle spilled out into the narrow streets of Little Italy.

"This is a gangland operation," said Chief of Detectives Albert Seidman. He said he had learned that Gallo planned to re-activate a civil-rights group called Americans of Italian Descent, which could have rivaled the Italian-American Civil Rights League founded by Colombo.

Other theories included the possibility that Gallo was killed in reprisal for the Colombo shooting, or for the murder



Mrs. Joe Gallo leaving a police station in New York.

Thursday of two other underworld figures in the city; that he was slain by a member of his own gang or by a "free-lance" but who wanted to make a big name for himself, as Robert Daley, the Police Department's deputy commissioner for public affairs, put it.

The intra-mob enmity against Gallo goes back to a gang war in the early 1960s that started when Joseph Gallo and his brothers, Larry and Albert, began to oppose the boss of their Mafia "family," Joseph Profaci, saying their group was not getting a fair share of the profits. A dozen persons were slain in the war.

Joseph Gallo was sent to prison in 1961 for extortion. In 1962, Profaci died of natural causes but the war continued under his brother-in-law and successor as family boss, Joseph Magliocco.

After he died a year later and was succeeded by Colombo, a peace was concluded through the mediation of Raymond Patriarca, reputed boss of New England's Mafia.

When Joseph Gallo was given a conditional release from prison early last year, he reportedly declared that the 1964 peace agreement was not binding on him because he was not present when it was concluded. The Gallo gang began to move into Brooklyn markets controlled by members of the Colombo and Carlo Gambino families.

Norway Labor Peace

OSLO, April 9 (AP).—Labor peace in Norway was secured today when trade unions and employers agreed on a mediated 5.6 percent wage increase for 140,000 workers. If the negotiations had failed, a strike would have started tomorrow.

A Muskie aide said that the senator would speak and vote against the bill if it ever reached the floor and that his position had received wide sympathy within the committee.

McCarthy Bows Out; Won't Push California Race

WASHINGTON, April 9 (NYT).—Eugene J. McCarthy has decided not to campaign seriously for the California primary in June, in effect removing himself from significant contention for the Democratic nomination.

He had hoped to build himself into a viable candidate for the nomination or to assemble a large enough political following in selected primaries to justify forming a new political party if the Democrats did not adopt a candidate and a platform to his desires at the Miami convention.

But the victory of Sen. George McGovern in the Wisconsin primary last week has meant that the South Dakota senator will be going on to California and that he and Mr. McCarthy would be contending for the same group of liberal and protest voters there. Splitting this vote between them could throw California, with its 371 delegates in a winner-take-all primary, to Sen. Muskie or to Sen. Hubert Humphrey, who represent the more traditional forces in the party.

Mr. McCarthy said, however, that he would have his name on the ballot in California, since his supporters have obtained the required 25,000 signatures on petitions, for the possibility that unforeseeable events may change the primary line-up there.

Muskie Attacks Move to Rename Cape Kennedy

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP).—Edmund Muskie, D. Maine, has moved to block Senate action on a bill changing the name of Florida's Cape Kennedy back to Cape Canaveral. Sen. Muskie charged that the proposal might be viewed as a slap in the face to the family of the late President John F. Kennedy.

In a letter to the Senate Democratic Policy Committee, Sen. Muskie demanded that before the bill is passed, the Senate be required to take a roll-call vote on it so that the position of every member can be publicly known. Sponsors of the bill—Florida's two senators, Lawton Chiles, a Democrat, and Edward Gurney, a Republican—reportedly had been seeking its passage by voice vote.

The Policy Committee, of which Sen. Muskie is a member, agreed that the measure should be subjected to a roll-call vote. It will be up to the committee to determine when—if ever—the bill will be brought to the Senate floor for a vote.

A Muskie aide said that the senator would speak and vote against the bill if it ever reached the floor and that his position had received wide sympathy within the committee.

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Were Hunted Through Island

4 Assassins Die After Killing Zanzibar's Leader Karume

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, April 9 (Reuters).—Two assassins of Zanzibar leader Sheikh Abeid Karume were shot and killed by security forces today, and a third killed himself before he could be caught, Zanzibar radio reported.

A fourth assassin was shot dead by a bodyguard on Friday night, minutes after Sheikh Karume, 67-year-old chairman of the island's ruling Revolutionary Council, was riddled with bullets at the headquarters of the Afro-Shirazi party, Zanzibar's only political movement.

The three others got away then and had been on the run since. Security forces tracked two down at Bumbwini, 16 miles from Zanzibar town, where Sheikh Karume was shot. One of the men was shot dead instantly, and the other died while being taken back to town, the radio said, and the third killed himself in an old Arab part of Zanzibar town known as Stone Town before security forces could catch him.

The four assassins, reported to have been three Africans and an Arab, have not been identified. [Informal sources in Dar es Salaam said tonight that a fifth man, a driver from the Comorian Islands, in the Indian Ocean, was captured alive by security forces, the Associated Press reported. He is understood to have been a member of the assassination squad.]



Sheikh Abeid Karume

Worshippers Jam Soviet Churches For Easter Rites

MOSCOW, April 9 (Reuters).—Thousands of Muscovites crowded churches here until the early hours today as the Russian Orthodox Church celebrated Easter.

The head of the church, Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia, called on worshippers and priests in an Easter message to work harder toward establishing peace on earth.

In an article timed to reach readers just before the festival, the newspaper Moskovskaya Pravda warned against the "reactionary ideas of Christianity" which it said were propagated at Easter services and said that the consciousness of workers was "poisoned" by them.

But the press attack and the prospect of standing throughout the all-night service failed to deter worshippers. Some churches were so packed that persons stood and sang hymns outside.

Coptic Church Protest

JERUSALEM, April 9 (AP).—Jerusalem's Coptic community last night canceled its Easter celebrations "to protest the Israeli government's failure" to define the rights of quarrelling Christian factions inside the church containing the traditional tomb of Christ.

S. African Crash Called a Protest

JOHANNESBURG, April 9 (AP).—The African newspaper Rapport today published a letter from "37 white South Africans" claiming responsibility for a Good Friday train derailment that took 38 lives.

The badly typed letter, reproduced on Rapport's front page, claimed the train had been derailed as a protest against South Africa's pass laws and South African laws. The pass laws require Africans to carry identity documents at all times.

The letter gave the South African government two weeks to change the laws or warned that tens of thousands of whites would be killed "in other train accidents." The letter was signed "Justice."

Those who died in the Good Friday derailment were all Africans. Police said saboteurs had tampered with the rails near a bridge.

Yugoslavia Smallpox Kills 2 More; Toll 33

BELOGRADE, April 9 (Reuters).—Yugoslav health officials said tonight two people died of smallpox during the last 24 hours, bringing the unofficial death toll to the three-week-old epidemic to 33.

The statement said the two deaths occurred in Djakovica municipality in the southern Serbian province of Kosovo. It also said two more cases of the disease were reported in the municipality, bringing the unofficial estimate of cases to 161.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere flies to Zanzibar tomorrow for the burial of Sheikh Karume, a busy ex-missionary seaman who ruled the Indian Ocean island with a firm hand for eight years.

There has been no official word yet on the appointment of a new leader in Zanzibar. Two colleagues present with Sheikh Karume were also injured in the assassination attack.

The Afro-Shirazi party and the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council have declared they will carry on Sheikh Karume's policies. These aimed at a self-reliant, egalitarian society for the island's 350,000 people, predominantly African. The sheikh had announced he did not plan to call elections for 50 years.

The Zanzibar armed forces have also pledged continued support to the council, the party and Mr. Nyerere's Tanzanian government.

In the Persian Gulf state of Dubai, meanwhile, a Zanzibari emigrant group said Sheikh Karume was assassinated by a communist organized by groups seeking liberation of the island.

A spokesman for the Zanzibari Association in Dubai expressed regret for the reported death of the four assassins and said their sacrifice will always be remembered by Zanzibari people.

It said the struggle for freedom will continue until true democratic rule returns to the island.

There is a large Zanzibari population in the lower Gulf area, including many who have fled their homeland since the January, 1964, revolution which ousted the last sultan shortly after independence from Britain. Zanzibar became a self-governing state in June, 1963, and combined with Tanganyika in April, 1964, to become Tanzania.

Autocracy, Violence Marked 8-Year Rule

By Jim Hoagland

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 9 (WP).—Sheikh Karume's autocratic and controversial rule over the beautiful Indian Ocean island of Zanzibar has ended as it began eight years ago—swiftly, shrouded in uncertainty and shadowed by violence.

The assassination of Sheikh Karume may produce a protracted power struggle within the Revolutionary Council that rules Zanzibar with its own version of radical African socialism. The killing follows recent reports of deep discontent within the 3,000-man Zanzibari Army over food shortage and lack of pay increases for officers. In February Sheikh Karume ousted the two farthest-left members of the Revolutionary Council.

But most opposition to Sheikh Karume always has come from his right from those who have been hurt economically by his radical policies on the island, which is the world's largest supplier of cloves.

There is no clear successor to Sheikh Karume, who was president of the council. The results of any power struggle would remain unclear for some time, since little is known about the 13 or so other members of the council, who remained in Sheikh Karume's shadow while he transformed the bloody 1964 African revolution against an Arab oligarchy into one-man rule that alternated between populism and despotism.

Violence and Uncertainty

This uncertainty, and the violent way in which Sheikh Karume was removed from office, will temper the relief that his passing might otherwise have produced on the mainland of Tanzania.

Zanzibar and its sister island of Pemba are 25 miles off the East African mainland. The islands' population is 355,000, while that of the mainland is 13 million.

Sheikh Karume's crude racial outbursts against the Arab and Asian traders of the island, his forcing teen-age Arab girls to marry elderly members of the Revolutionary Council and his penchant for executing political opponents have in recent years deeply embarrassed Tanzania's thoughtful and liberal President Julius Nyerere.

Sheikh Karume also was one of China's staunchest allies in Africa, accepted large quantities of military and economic aid from Peking soon after taking power and assailed Western countries as imperialistic. China has around 300 military advisers and technicians on Zanzibar. There are no indications that any members of the Revolutionary Council who might succeed Sheikh Karume would be less enthusiastic about the Chinese or more favorable to the West or to strengthening ties with the mainland.

Sultan Wants U.K. to Act

SOUTHEAST, England, April 9 (AP).—The deposed sultan of Zanzibar urged the British government tonight to intervene politically in the situation caused by the assassination of the island's ruler.

Speaking from exile in this English Channel resort, Sultan Seyyid Jamsid bin Abdullah told newsmen, "The British have an obligation over Zanzibar."

"Britain should now send a political commission to decide what sort of government the people really want."

The sultan was overthrown in 1964 by Sheikh Karume, who sent the sultan into exile.



GREEK EASTER—Premier and Regent George Papadopoulos cracks the traditional red egg with a soldier in Athens while visiting different military units.

She Meets Sons in Copenhagen

France Bars Wife of Soviet Master-Spy

WARSAW, April 9 (Reuters).—Former Soviet master spy Leopold Trepper said here yesterday that his wife had arrived in Copenhagen to meet their three emigre sons after being refused an entry visa into France.

Mrs. Luba Trepper, 63, had originally planned to see her three sons in Paris. But the French Interior Ministry said on March 31 it had turned down her application for a visa because she had no family reasons for visiting France.

Today Mr. Trepper, who master-minded the "red orchestra" spy ring in Europe against the Germans in World War II, described the French refusal as "evil and mean."

"I regard it as an honor that I worked for the Allies, including the French, British and Americans, during the war," he said. "I never carried out subversion against them. This is just meanness."

Exit Visa Refused

Mr. Trepper, a 68-year-old Jew, has had his requests for an exit visa from Poland turned down three times in the last two years, apparently because his absence from Poland is regarded by the authorities as a security risk.

Mr. Trepper said his wife had met their eldest son, Michael, a university lecturer in Copenhagen, today after traveling overnight by train from Warsaw.

The two other sons will be joining them in Copenhagen in two or three days. They are Edward, 36, a lecturer at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and Peter, 27, who lives in Canada.

The younger sons have started a campaign in the West to gain permission for their father to leave Poland. The family went there in 1937 after Mr. Trepper had spent 10 years in a Soviet prison after the war.

Tip on Stalingrad

It was his spy group, operating in Germany, Belgium and France, which gathered advance warning of the German attack on Stalingrad in 1943.

He now suffers from heart trouble and severe circulation problems in the legs. Mrs. Trepper's trip to Copenhagen enables her to see their sons for the first time since they emigrated from Poland three years ago after an anti-Semitic wave under former party leader Wladislaw Gomułka.

Referring to France's rejection of his wife's visa application, Mr. Trepper said, "There are certain

elements in the [French] security police who are not working for the good of France.

Charges Slender

"If I were in France I would start legal proceedings against the police for slander. As it is, I will consult a lawyer here about the slander."

In Copenhagen, Mrs. Trepper denied that a purpose of her planned visit to France had been to see a special "Support Trepper" committee working to

get the former spy out of Poland, the Associated Press reported. She said she had wanted to see friends there.

He said he is convinced that the new Polish regime of party chief Edward Gierk, who came to power 15 months ago, will eventually allow him to leave. He believes Polish authorities will conclude there would be no security risk involved in his emigration more than 30 years after his espionage activities.

Said to Despair of Receiving Insignia in Russia

Solzhenitsyn May Bequeath Nobel to His Son

STOCKHOLM, April 9 (UPI).—Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn was quoted here yesterday as having said that he was abandoning hope of receiving his Nobel Prize diploma and medal on Russian soil and was bequeathing them to his infant son.

He reportedly called "insulting" and "unrealistic" the Swedish government's willingness to let him receive the 1970 Nobel Prize for literature in its embassy in Moscow as long as the presentation did not take the form of a political demonstration.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn said in a "declaration" reaching Stockholm that the Soviet thwarting of a private award ceremony in a Moscow apartment "is an irrevocable and final prohibition against any form of delivering the Nobel Prize to me on the territory of my country." He did not collect his prize in Stockholm 16 months ago because he was afraid that he would not be allowed to return to Russia.

Ceremony Canceled

The 53-year-old author had scheduled the award ceremony in an apartment today. He canceled it last week after Soviet officials rejected a visa application by Dr. Karl Ragnar Geirov, permanent secretary of the Swedish Academy, who was to present the award.

After the refusal to Dr. Geirov, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said, it would be "a humiliation both to him and to me to accept the Nobel insignia

from anybody else's hands except those of the permanent secretary of the Swedish Academy."

"According to the rules of the Swedish Academy," he continued, "the Nobel Prize insignia can be held by the academy for an unlimited time. If my life will not be enough, then the insignia will go to my son."

The declaration called the "delayed concession" by the Swedish Foreign Office to allow the presentation in the Moscow embassy "unrealistic." It added:

"It is also insulting—the Swedish Foreign Office continues stubbornly to consider a delivery

of the Nobel Prize to me not as an event in the cultural life, but as a political event."

Referring to the canceled ceremony, the declaration said: "With our modest forces we had already made many difficult preparations. Invitations had been sent, not only within Moscow, to about 20 writers whom I consider the flower and the creative force of our literature today, but also to about as many artists, musicians and members of academies."

"Many of them had, because of this, fixed or changed their journeys or rehearsals or other duties. Now all these 40 guests have been insulted by the refusal. Announcements of the invitations have been sent out. Both they and I are too busy to go through this process again."

The insignia of the Nobel Prize are a gold medal with an engraved portrait of Mr. Solzhenitsyn and a diploma with the citation of the Swedish Academy of Letters.

The price of \$80,000 has been transferred to a Swiss bank at the request of Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

Banker Abducted In Puerto Rico, Flown to Cuba

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 9 (UPI).—A disgruntled church business administrator kidnapped a wealthy banker yesterday and took him to Cuba in a commandeered plane after collecting \$290,000 in ransom, the FBI said.

Authorities identified the alleged kidnapper as Jose Luis Lugo Rodriguez, 42. The FBI said he abducted Jose Luis Carrion, 48, executive vice-president of Puerto Rico's largest bank, Banco Popular, Friday morning while Mr. Carrion was enroute to work.

Mr. Lugo collected the ransom at the bank at noon. About midnight, he forced Mr. Carrion to arrange a flight to Cuba on a plane of his family airline, Prinsair.

The FBI said later the plane was in Havana and that Mr. Lugo was being held by Cuban authorities.

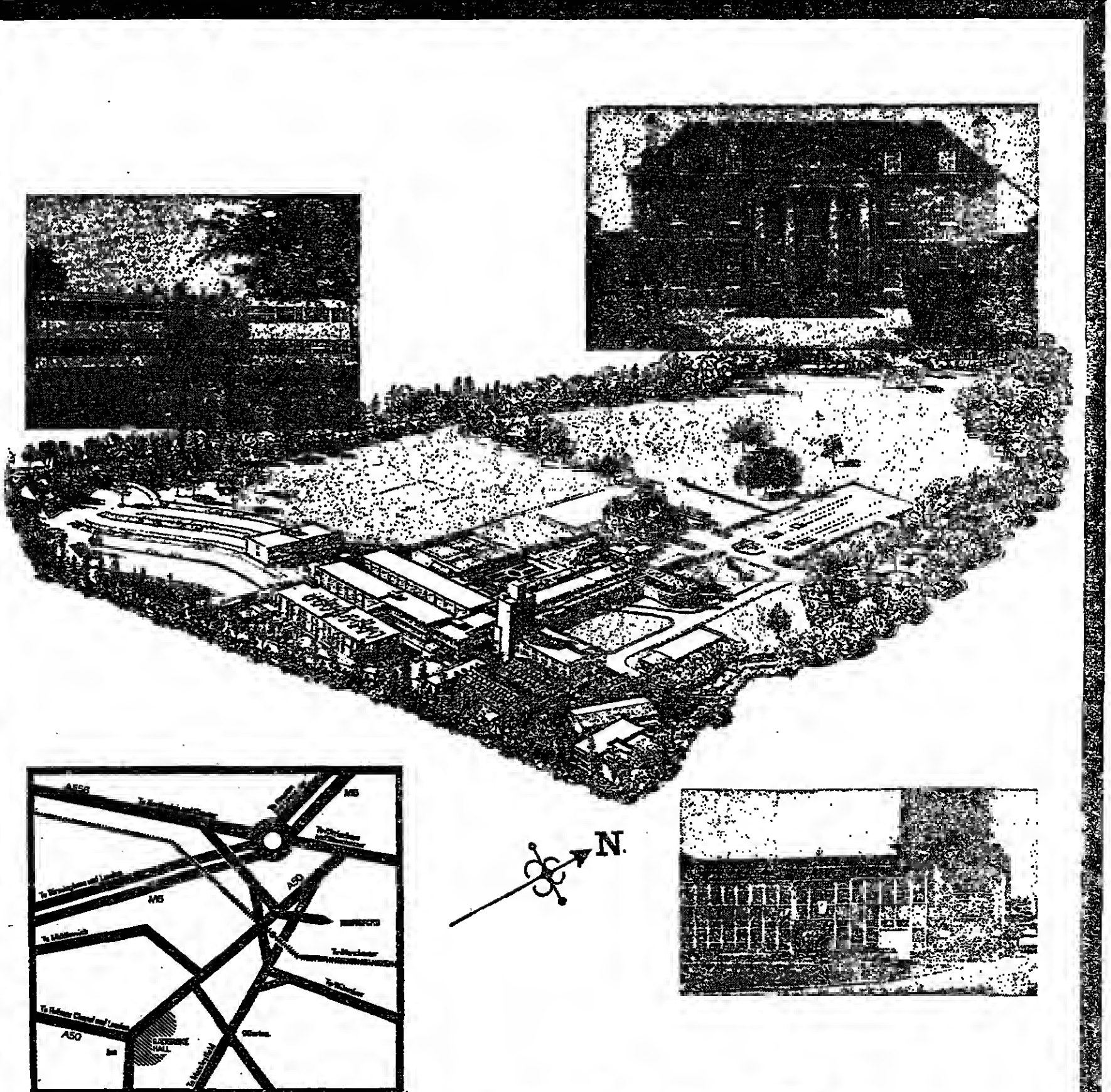
Mr. Lugo formerly worked as the administrator of the Catholic Church's San Juan diocese. He was fired after less than a year when he made public statements about alleged irregularities in the church.

E. German Guard Wounds Girl, 16

HELMSTEDT, West Germany, April 9 (UPI).—East German border guards shot and seriously wounded a 16-year-old girl yesterday as she and two young men tried to climb a barbed wire fence to enter West Germany, border police said.

The girl and one man were taken away in an East German ambulance. The second man managed to escape across the frontier.

A police spokesman said that the incident occurred early yesterday morning only a few miles from Helmstedt, which is on the main highway connecting West Germany with West Berlin.



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Crisis Point—Again

The long, long war in Vietnam, spluttering and flaring, but never ending (since the end of that other World War II, more than a quarter of a century ago) has come to resemble less the terrible, swift sword of traditional conflict than some kind of wasting disease. It is a hemophilia, for which the clotting factor has been sought in vain. Only rarely is some crisis point precipitated—a Dien Bien Phu, a Tet offensive, and now this latest series of assaults all along the narrow length of South Vietnam.

There have been other, chiefly peripheral, crises, to be sure—in Laos and Cambodia. But at the heart of the battle, in Vietnam itself, Dien Bien Phu was a clear-cut victory that seemed to bring the conflict to an end; Tet, of 1968, was a defeat that promised the same goal. Yet the departure of the French after Dien Bien Phu brought in the Americans, and the Tet attack, however great the shock to American opinion, however profound the psychological and political effect in the United States, was so slow in making its impact felt upon the actual situation in South Vietnam, that the North has launched another, greater offensive.

It is obvious enough that if Gen. Giap's North Vietnamese and Viet Cong can smash the Thieu regime by force, despite American air power and the remaining American troops on the ground, it will be a more glittering victory than could be won after all

the Americans leave. It might well bring down President Nixon, as Tet brought down President Johnson. Even a partial victory—a substantial acquisition of territory, a hard blow to South Vietnamese military and civilian morale—might place Hanoi in a better position to dictate conditions in Paris or wherever, and harden the American determination to get out on any terms.

But there are other possibilities. Warfare on the scale the North Vietnamese are waging it not only makes the tattered pretense of Hanoi's non-involvement an open scandal. It also makes their forces more vulnerable in case of a Tet-style defeat. And there are signs that the South Vietnamese people are reacting with wrath to what they regard as an invasion, rather than just a continuation of familiar civil war.

The risks to both sides, and to all concerned, however remotely, in the fighting, have been multiplied by the new offensive. The issue is still very uncertain—all that can be said with any accuracy now is that many men, women and children are dying, villages are being emptied by fire or flight and the woes of an unhappy land are being compounded. The desire for American disengagement is, doubtless, growing; the difficulties of doing so are keeping pace. Some day the outcome, whatever that may be, will perhaps be hymned by Vietnamese children. But there are too many voices being stifled now forever.

Sound Start in Ulster

In launching his drive to bring peace to Northern Ireland, British Minister William Whitelaw has taken the step most likely to gain him the essential support of the Catholic and nationalist minority. It took courage to release 73 suspected terrorists; but it was a dramatic demonstration of Britain's good faith in promising to phase out the policy of arbitrary internment.

Mr. Whitelaw also acted to remove a hated symbol of that policy by scheduling an end to the use of the ship *Maldstone* as a floating prison in Belfast Harbor, where internees have been carrying out a hunger strike. Gerard Fitt, leader of the Social Democratic and Labor party, which speaks for moderate Catholics, has hailed these British moves and demanded an immediate end to the terrorist campaign of the Irish Republican Army Provisional wing.

As Mr. Fitt recognized, it will not be easy for Catholics who now desire only to co-operate for peace to detach themselves from the IRA. This was vividly demonstrated when a group of women who had assembled in Belfast to demand a truce from the IRA were driven out of a Catholic church hall by IRA sympathizers before they could begin their meeting.

The Baseball Strike

It is no great tragedy that the baseball season has as yet to open because of a players' strike. The season is much too long in the first place—162 games for each team. There is barely enough talent available to stock 12 teams. To spread out this thinness ever thinner by having 24 teams is to insult the public. Or worse, here it. So it is not entirely surprising that at this early stage, much of the public isn't even noticing the absence of baseball. For one thing, the basketball playoffs are beginning and, for another, the Masters golf tournament in Augusta (though black players are still kept out) has the eye of the sports world. Shirley Povich had it exactly over the plate when he noted the other day that "the nation would not keel over in a dead faint if there were no big league baseball for a while."

At issue in the players' strike is a demand for more money from the owners each year for a pension fund. An increase of \$850,000 is asked, with management offering \$400,000. The owners, long accustomed to the notion that athletes should use their muscles and not their heads, have refused to budge. Instead, their message was: Get back to your dugouts. Owner Bob Short, as tactless as ever, called the players' lawyer, Marvin

Miller, an "idiot." As for the athletes, they seem to be like the batter who has done well to belt a double beyond the outfield but then riskily dashes on to third base trying for a triple. Non-metaphorically, the players are doing well right now with the pension fund they have, one already generous and broad by any standards. To the players' credit, at least they have said they would accept outside arbitration, a notion the owners reject.

Often in athletic disputes, it is the fan who loses out in this one the owners and players are getting hurt also. The average player—earning \$22,500 a year—is losing about \$140 a game in salary, with the high paid swingers losing more. The owners stand to lose \$2.5 million if the strike goes through the weekend. But something else is lost, which may never be recovered: public enthusiasm for the sport. There is not that much left anyway—with sports like golf, tennis, basketball and football crowding in—but in pursuing their own interests, neither owners nor players seem to care about public enthusiasm. Apparently, they haven't heard the adage, even more apt now: Be foolish in a strike and you sometimes strike out.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Hussein's Peace Plan

At the very lowest level, any attempt to break the Middle East logjam is better than none. But the king's proposals are more immediately realistic in their recognition that the Arabs cannot simply stand pat forever on the positions they adopted in the immediate aftermath of the 1967 war.

President Sadat, who before now has shown courage and realism over the approach to a settlement with Israel, would do better, instead of seeking by demagoguery to redeem his credit with the Palestinians, to recognize that Hussein and his plan need encouragement, not ostracism. By the same token it is in Israel's real long-term interests

not to reject this small opening but to try to follow it up with great-power contacts.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

French Referendum

In spite of all that has been said in Paris, the French referendum still looks as if it will be a popularity poll for President Pompidou and not a decision about Europe. Domestic issues are plentiful enough to make it difficult, if not impossible, to measure French opinion on the narrow issue of Europe. A high rate of abstention would not reveal much about Europe, but a good deal about Pompidou's future, and that of some of his ministers.

—From the Guardian (London).

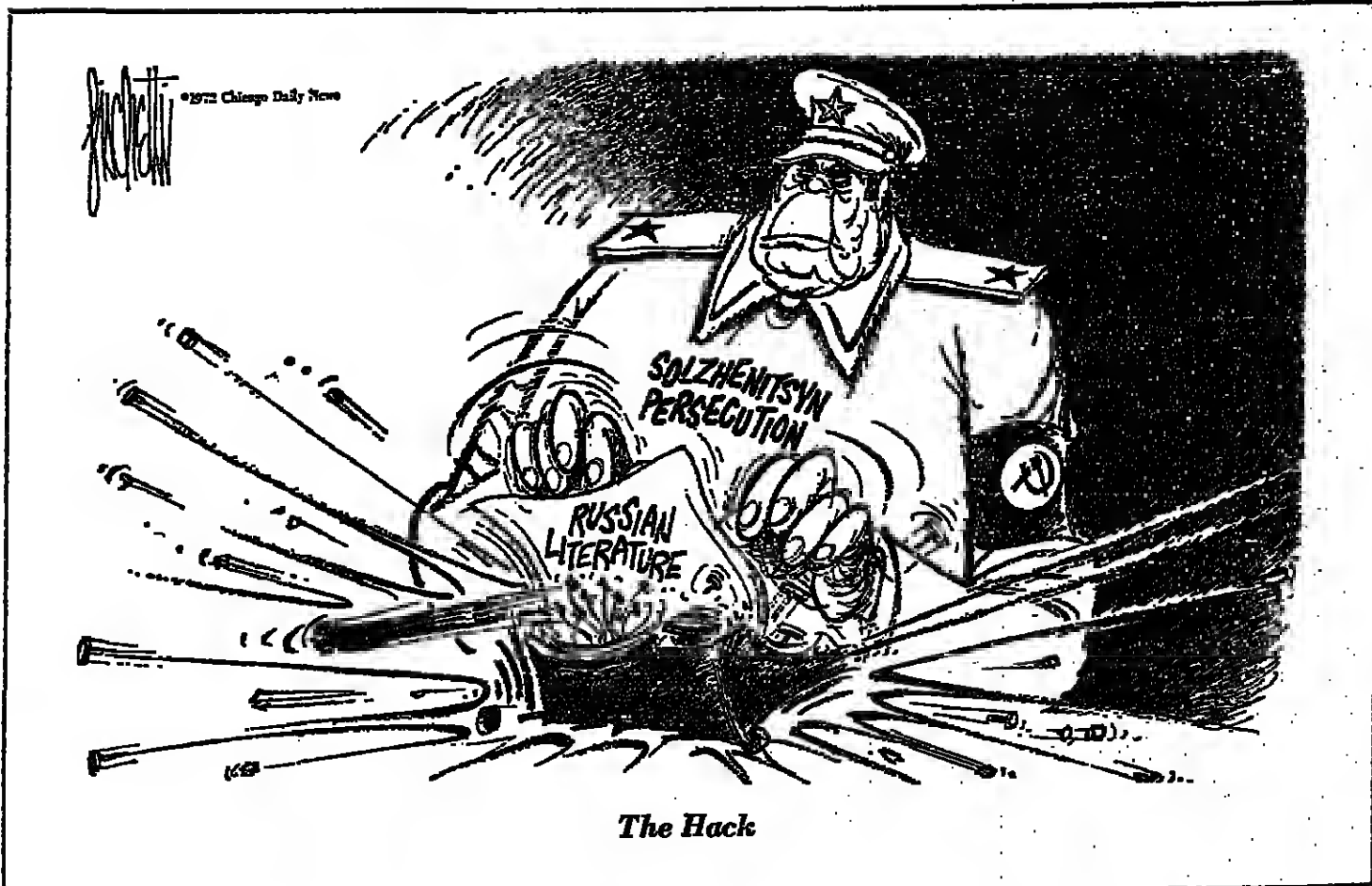
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 10, 1897
WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate today confirmed Theodore Roosevelt's appointment as the new Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Roosevelt was in Washington today and discussed his new duties with Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary McAdoo. At the conclusion of the conference, these officials issued a statement saying that Mr. Roosevelt proposed to do his best to carry out Sen. Long's policy in all naval matters.

Fifty Years Ago

April 10, 1922
NEW YORK—Diners at the annual Jefferson Day banquet at the Hotel Commodore last night heard a letter from James M. Cox, Democratic Presidential candidate at the last election in which he bitterly attacked the Harding administration. He claimed the Republicans for everything which is wrong with the world, saying the U.S. cannot prosper with a hermit-like policy. This is taken to mean that he will again campaign in 1924.



Removing an Old Blemish

By C. L. Sulzberger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Quiet negotiations between the United States and Panama have now advanced to the point where it is hoped a new agreement governing the famous Atlantic-Pacific Canal—and possibly even the right to construct another inter-oceanic canal—can be reached before the end of this year.

Using a period of tranquility in relationships between the two countries, diplomatic representatives appear to see light at the end of a murky tunnel. The basic accord still governing the canal dates from 1903 after Teddy Roosevelt's unashamedly crude manipulations carved Panama from Colombia. Although the original understanding was modified three times, the changes were relatively insignificant. The United States still pays Panama only \$1,200,000 a year for the

waterway itself, although Americans living and working in the Canal Zone spend almost a hundred times that much annually.

What irks the Panamanians most is the unarguable fact that, through subterfuge in the zone, Washington continues to practice the imperialism it officially eschews. Moreover, had tentative new agreements been ratified in 1964, as first foreseen, Panama would today be receiving something like \$25 million yearly in shipping tolls alone. The draft treaties were to regulate the existing cut, another sea-level canal and mutual defense.

Two basic issues have flared since Panama began to feel its rights were being ignored in this new anti-colonial age. These are continued existence of the zone, which clearly infringes on Panamanian sovereignty, and the fact

that tolls have never been increased. In recent years, moreover, it has become evident that the vital necessity of the present canal is self-liquidating because it is too narrow for existing ship designs and too vulnerable to attack.

Contemporary large cargo vessels and modern U.S. aircraft carriers can no longer traverse it. Moreover, the system of locks adjusting the difference in water level between the Atlantic and Pacific makes the canal an easy target in an age of nuclear-armed missiles. For both peacetime and emergency wartime reasons it is desirable to construct a new and lockless link between the two oceans which can handle the increased volume of mail-ship traffic and is also less vulnerable to possible destruction.

In 1970, Washington proposed a

joint U.S.-Panama "unified canal system" to continue operating the existing waterway and to excavate another sea-level cut. Other surveys have studied the feasibility of different routes in the East Panamanian province of Darien or just across the frontier in Colombia.

Intermittent negotiations then ran into impasses despite Washington's indication that it was prepared to cede substantial territory from the zone and accept new legal jurisdictional rules in what remained plus additional commercial concessions. The United States, however, wishes to insure its right to defend and operate the existing canal and to decide whether this should be enlarged or a new sea-level cut should be excavated.

Phrase May Go

To erase the "colonialist" image which has been attached to the United States, there has been agreement in principle to elide from any future treaty a phrase giving the United States the right to behave in the zone in a sovereign manner for a period defined as "in perpetuity." An argument continues over the time period during which Washington would retain military rights of defense and more limited administrative rights.

In March, the latest series of talks, which had been taking place in Washington, appeared deadlocked. However, U.S. negotiators were sent to Panama and there appears to be confidence that a new understanding can be reached within a few months.

It is of major importance that this be done at a time when U.S.-Panamanian relationships are not marred by public agitation as in January, 1964. A series of anti-American riots then produced a break of several weeks in diplomatic relations.

Washington wants a new deal and a chance to remove the blemish on its posture of anti-imperialism; but it doesn't want to seem to be doing so under pressure. Panama, on the other hand, wants more money, more legal rights, more territorial jurisdiction and, above all, no more of the humiliating implication that part of its territory can perpetually be ruled by a foreign power. An end to this archaism is in sight.

Uniquack on the Election

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The other day when the election returns came in from Wisconsin, and the ballplayers went on strike, and the war flamed up again in Vietnam, and meat prices jumped over the moon, we turned in despair to our old electronic truth detector, Uniquack, for guidance.

Q: You haven't been detecting much truth or decontaminating much political pollution lately, machine, but how's life anyway?

Uniquack: Life's just about right. If it were any better, we couldn't handle it, and if it were any worse, we couldn't bear it.

Q—So you're satisfied with the way things are going.

A—Not at all. Everything seems to confirm my judgment that the human race is nuts, particularly in election years.

Q—What's the matter with the Democrats?

A—They can't stand democracy. Without the old political bosses, they don't know what to do. In smoky rooms, they could pick candidates, but in television studios they pick fights.

Q—Where did they go wrong, Uniquack?

A—They went wrong when they put their political circus on television. As long as they were broke and invisible, they were okay, but when the Republicans let them dominate the primaries and the headlines, they fell apart.

Q—Are you questioning the value of publicity, machine?

A—Not only too much publicity but too much primary democracy. The Democrats are underdeveloped and overexposed. By letting everybody choose their candidates, including the Republicans in Wisconsin, they've lost the power of decision. By widening the franchise, they've narrowed their choices.

Q—For example?

A—A party that could run Associate Justice Byron White for President, or an all-college ticket like Kingman Brewster of Yale and Terry Sanford of Duke, but offers the country instead characters like Sam Yorty, Vance Hartke and George Wallace is bound to be in trouble. If it can't organize itself, how can it govern the country?

Q—I'm asking the questions, machine, and please stick to reality. What ever happened to Ed Muskie?

A—The trouble with Ed is that he knows problems are complicated. This is useful in a President but disastrous in a candidate. George Wallace is the best campaigner in the field because he has no doubts. Big Ed talks philosophy, but George talks about the price of beef, and taxes, and buses.

Q—But Muskie had all those endorsements from all these fancy governors and senators, didn't he?

A—That's where he went wrong. He confused publicity with power. He began reading his clippings, and fussing at the press, and fighting on too many fronts at the same time.

Q—So he's finished?

A—Not at all. No man who defends his wife in public is ever finished in this country. What

this country needs is a President with a bad temper who can cry. It's the cool, pragmatic cats who are killing us in the slums and Vietnam.

Q—But he's in second place, isn't he?

A—That's precisely his advantage. He's everybody's second choice. In such conventions, it's usually the No. 3 compromise who wins.

Q—What about McGovern and Humphrey?

A—McGovern is not well enough known and Hubert is too well known. McGovern is strong with the anti-war young, and the farmers and the intellectuals, but he's too far left for George Meany.

Q—So the President will be re-elected?

A—Probably but not sure. It depends on the "feel" of things in November. If the trends of the economy and the war are up and out after Labor Day, he's a cinch. But if he's stuck with high prices, high unemployment, Gen. Thieu and an ugly, endless war, he could be in trouble.

Q—You've always worried me, machine. I come to you for the facts, but are you a computer or a Democrat?

A—I'm a computer with a bias for the future. You're asking me about the election. You humans think the election is a judgment on the past, but actually it's a bet on the next four years. The question is not what's going but what's coming—what men and what problems.

Q—You're preaching, machine. Can't you stick to the facts?

A—The facts are that the President has caught the drift of events abroad but not at home. He has dealt with China and Russia, but he would rather win the war than unite the country. He anticipates the future abroad, but trifles with it at home.

Q—Can you be specific, machine?

A—He has been late on Vietnam, late on controlling prices and wages, late on the monetary crisis, late on unemployment and the problems of the cities and the young.

Q—But better late than never?

A—Sure, and so were the Democrats, but the question is still with the future, and who can deal best with the coming age.

Q—You are getting a little rusty, machine. I ask you for answers, and you only give me questions.

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FHA Scandal Is Laid to Big Government

By W. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—We are much occupied by the "New Rot," of which there are widespread indications as scandal and inchoate scandal reach our ears. Anything said about this corruption that reaches beyond the platitudinous observation that human beings are weak and greedy should be welcome. My own contribution to the discussion is that government is too big and too greedy.

Considering the most eye-catching of the recent scandals, involving the Federal Housing Administration.

Here's how it works. You find a house for sale for \$3,000. Typically it is an abandoned old row house. You invest \$500 in "cosmetic repairs." You put it on the market for \$9,000. Along comes a poor buyer, without a penny in his name, so you put him in touch with the local representative of the FHA, who agrees to give him a loan for the full \$9,000. The buyer moves in, turns on the stove and finds it doesn't work. The leaks coming down are because the roof is caving in. The third time he goes up the staircase, his leg penetrates the wood on the third step. He rounds up his family and gets the hell out of his new house.

Is It Illegal?

At the end of the month, the mortgage payment having been defaulted on, you get in touch with the FHA and demand the \$9,000 that have been guaranteed. The FHA puts up the money, and you have yourself a profit of \$5,500. Is it illegal? Not exactly. Is it legal? Not exactly. It is delinquent. The FHA should have known the furnace did not work and the roof was falling in, and very probably did know it, as the grand juries are ascertaining. Meanwhile, if you want a cheap house and don't mind about things like heat, roofs or staircases, call George Romney. He has 244,000 of them.

Now here is a comment on the situation from The New York Times's John Herbers. "It has become more and more evident in recent months that housing subsidy laws enacted in the 1960s in the name of helping the poor were in fact designed to enrich the lenders, the builders, the real-estate dealers and other interests." No, Mr. Herbers, the laws were not designed to enrich the lenders, the builders, the real-estate dealers—they ended up helping the lenders, the builders and the real-estate dealers. People have been observing this phenomenon, which now scares Herbers with the "fact" of revelation, for approximately 30 years.

Prof. Milton Friedman will give you a speech on the subject, up any duration, any time. Right now Social Security ends up helping the better off, rather than the worse off; minimum wages that handicap, rather than help the poor; and the farm subsidies, which insure mostly to the benefit of the richer farmers; about medical benefits, which have increased medical costs about 100 percent, without increasing the number of doctors; about educational benefits, which have diminished the quality of education; and now the various public housing programs, which play into the hands of the lenders, the builders, the real-estate dealers.

Help or Hurt

Prof. Friedman believes it is a myth that the government can substantially help the cities, but that it is historical fact that the government has substantially hurt the cities.

He points out not only that under John V. Lindsay in New York services are worse and the cost of them has doubled. That isn't all there is to it—the higher tax, and the lowered benefits. The higher the tax, the less that is made available to the individual to spend in his own way. So that not only is a hunk of money being spent improvidently by the city, it is being wrested away from those who, if they had it to spend for themselves, would damn well see to it that the furnaces work, and the roof didn't leak.

Even so, as the information piles on, there are those who want the government to increase its functions rather than diminish them. It is government greed, every bit as much as human greed, that brings home the consequences of corruption.

Letters

Mideast Peace

Egyptian government spokesman Tashem M. Bashir writes in "A Time to Make Peace," (ET, March 31). "If there is to be a war, it will mean that Egypt is pushed into it, after sparing no effort for five years to achieve peace."

What of the simple gesture of sitting down at a table with your adversaries? Would Mr. Bashir also concede that an ostrich spurs no effort to face his foe? He also writes of Israel's arrogance. Is there a higher level of arrogance than that of disavowing your neighbor's very existence?

Perhaps "A Time to Make Peace" would better begin with factual exposition—this especially from a nation no less considered than the seat of civilization itself.

RICHARD L. LIBOFF, Brussels.

Protest Insurance

Now that I am here in the "boondocks," I haven't been able to secure a recent issue of the ET. Nonetheless, I am sure you have printed at least a few offensive articles since I last read your paper. This letter is in protest of those articles.

A. MARSHALL BELL, Machio, Madeira.

U.S. Farmers

Several glaring inaccuracies in the lead editorial (ET, March 31) on "Farmers and the Assembly Line" not only call into question the thesis of the editorial but also render a disservice to the public by giving a false

image of American agriculture. Contrary to the impression given in the editorial, family farms are vastly in the majority, and they produce the great bulk of our farm products. The units that are either large-scale, or factory-type, or corporate in legal form, or integrated in their structure are relatively few in number and produce the minority of our food, feed and fiber. They are generally highly specialized, concentrated in relatively few commodities, and found chiefly in few regions.

For example, less than 1 percent of American farms are incorporated. They operate about 7 percent of the land in farms and produce about 9 percent of the output. And most of these are family corporations, indistinguishable from family farms in all attributes except their legal status.

With this preponderance of family farms the United States is supplied with food with an expenditure of something less than 17 percent of personal income. The editorial inaccurately states that farmers can adjust output more easily than manufacturers. The fact is that farmers are much less able to adjust output because the bulk of the output is by individual family farms. Moreover, the costs of production are fixed to a large extent in the form of land, family labor, livestock and machinery. A family farm thus cannot cut production costs with reduced output as can a factory which reduces hours of employment. Therefore, a family farm's only recourse for maintenance of income is maximum production.

which is the reason for government programs to reduce acreage to avoid build-up or surpluses by offering farmers an alternative means of maintaining income.

THOMAS E. STREET, Agricultural Attaché, U.S. Embassy, Paris.

More Absinthe

There is indeed something missing besides absinthe with the "Suisseuse" one of your readers (ET, April 6) deplores not to see anymore these days.

Here is the way it should be mixed:

Half white of egg, one glass of sweetened milk (Fermol, etc.) and the juice of one-half lemon—all of it in the shaker. And then a squirt of soda water in the glass.

JEAN-JACQUES MEIER, Neuilly.

Chemical New York Corporation

and Subsidiaries Including

Chemical Bank

Consolidated Statement of Condition
As of December 31, 1971

Assets

Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 3,420,478,000
Securities	1,990,103,000
Loans	6,699,016,000
Federal Funds Sold	45,470,000
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	178,971,000
Other Assets	290,472,000
Total	\$ 12,624,508,000

Liabilities

Deposits	\$ 10,527,935,000
Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold	
Under Agreements to Repurchase	772,867,000
Acceptances Outstanding	182,541,000
Dividend Payable	9,617,000
Other Liabilities	207,426,000

Reserve

Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	123,146,000
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Capital

Capital Notes and Debentures	152,746,000
Stockholders' Equity	648,230,000
Total Capital	800,976,000
Total	\$ 12,624,508,000

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg					Foreign Bonds					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg				
Abtill 6 1/2%	3	91	91	91	Abtill 6 1/2%	3	91	91	91	Abtill 6 1/2%	3	91	91	91	Abtill 6 1/2%	3	91	91	91	Abtill 6 1/2%	3	91	91	91
Abtill 7 1/2%	12	105	104 1/2	105	Abtill 7 1/2%	12	105	104 1/2	105	Abtill 7 1/2%	12	105	104 1/2	105	Abtill 7 1/2%	12	105	104 1/2	105	Abtill 7 1/2%	12	105	104 1/2	105
Abtill 8 1/2%	10	105 1/2	105	105	Abtill 8 1/2%	10	105 1/2	105	105	Abtill 8 1/2%	10	105 1/2	105	105	Abtill 8 1/2%	10	105 1/2	105	105	Abtill 8 1/2%	10	105 1/2	105	105
Abtill 9 1/2%	6	114	114	114	Abtill 9 1/2%	6	114	114	114	Abtill 9 1/2%	6	114	114	114	Abtill 9 1/2%	6	114	114	114	Abtill 9 1/2%	6	114	114	114
Abtill 10 1/2%	28	110 1/2	110	110	Abtill 10 1/2%	28	110 1/2	110	110	Abtill 10 1/2%	28	110 1/2	110	110	Abtill 10 1/2%	28	110 1/2	110	110	Abtill 10 1/2%	28	110 1/2	110	110
Abtill 11 1/2%	10	124	124	124	Abtill 11 1/2%	10	124	124	124	Abtill 11 1/2%	10	124	124	124	Abtill 11 1/2%	10	124	124	124	Abtill 11 1/2%	10	124	124	124
Abtill 12 1/2%	149	87	87	87	Abtill 12 1/2%	149	87	87	87	Abtill 12 1/2%	149	87	87	87	Abtill 12 1/2%	149	87	87	87	Abtill 12 1/2%	149	87	87	87
Abtill 13 1/2%	133	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	Abtill 13 1/2%	133	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	Abtill 13 1/2%	133	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	Abtill 13 1/2%	133	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	Abtill 13 1/2%	133	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Abtill 14 1/2%	40	112	111	111	Abtill 14 1/2%	40	112	111	111	Abtill 14 1/2%	40	112	111	111	Abtill 14 1/2%	40	112	111	111	Abtill 14 1/2%	40	112	111	111
Abtill 15 1/2%	22	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	Abtill 15 1/2%	22	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	Abtill 15 1/2%	22	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	Abtill 15 1/2%	22	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	Abtill 15 1/2%	22	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Abtill 16 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 16 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 16 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 16 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 16 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
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Abtill 19 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 19 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 19 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 19 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 19 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
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Abtill 37 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 37 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 37 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 37 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 37 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abtill 38 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 38 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 38 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 38 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 38 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abtill 39 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 39 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 39 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 39 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 39 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abtill 40 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 40 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 40 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 40 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 40 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abtill 41 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 41 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 41 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 41 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 41 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abtill 42 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 42 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 42 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 42 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 42 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abtill 43 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 43 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 43 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 43 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 43 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abtill 44 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 44 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 44 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 44 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 44 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abtill 45 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 45 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 45 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 45 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 45 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abtill 46 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 46 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 46 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 46 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 46 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abtill 47 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 47 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 47 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 47 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 47 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abtill 48 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 48 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 48 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 48 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 48 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abtill 49 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 49 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 49 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 49 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 49 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abtill 50 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 50 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 50 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 50 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 50 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Abtill 51 1/2%	25	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Abtill 51 1/2%	25	85 1/2																	

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

By Alexander R. Hammer

Volumes on the Big Board for the week's five sessions aggregated

Net				Net			
High	Low	Last	Chge	High	Low	Last	Chge

[illegible][illegible]

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1).

ADVERTISEMENT

International Stock Market

EUROBONDS

STRAIGHTS

Aer Linde 81	98 1/2	99 1/4
Alitalia 72	101 1/2	102 1/4
Bombardier 72	101 1/2	102 1/4
Boeing 72	101 1/2	102 1/4
Boeing 72	101 1/2	102 1/4
Boeing 72	101 1/2	102 1/4
Boeing 72	101 1/2	102 1/4
Boeing 72	101 1/2	102 1/4
Boeing 72	101 1/2	102 1/4
Boeing 72	101 1/2	102 1/4

Unibank 14.30	14.30
Satellite 17.15	17.15

International Stock Market
18 Place Langemuhl
Geneva, Switzerland
Telephone: 24-13-70
Telex: 22356

London: 28 Upper Grosvenor Street
London W.1, England
Telephone: 01-493-335
Telex: 21077

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
(Continued from Page 8)		
Household 5.82	20 84 84 84	
Household 5.82	20 84 84 84	
Household 5.82	20 84 84 84	
Household 5.82	20 84 84 84	
Household 5.82	20 84 84 84	
Household 5.82	20 84 84 84	
Household 5.82	20 84 84 84	
Household 5.82	20 84 84 84	
Household 5.82	20 84 84 84	
Household 5.82	20 84 84 84	

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Box D.3.177, Herald Tribune, Paris.

New York Bond Sales

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	

These Debentures have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Julius Baer International Limited	Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banco di Napoli	Banco Nazionale del Lavoro
Banco di Roma/Commerzbank AG/Credit Lyonnais	Bank Mees & Hope NV
Bankers Trust International Limited	Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Banque Generale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de l'Indochine
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Lambert S.C.S.
Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Neufelze, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.
Banque Rothschild	Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines
Banque de l'Union Parisienne	Banque Worms
Bayerische Vereinsbank	Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft	Cazenove & Co.
Frankfurter Bank	Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
Credit Commercial de France	Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Credit Industriel et Commercial	Credit Suisse (Bahamas)
Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Credito Italiano Limited
The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.	Den Danske Landmandsbank
Richard Daus & Co.	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Girozentrale	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
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Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited	B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Limited
Model, Roland & Co., Inc. Limited	Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan & Cie International S.A. Limited	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.	Den norske Creditbank
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Limited	Orion Bank Limited
Pictet International Limited	Pierson, Helderling & Pierson
Prescott, Merrill, Turben & Co. Limited	Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn
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J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	Singer & Friedlander
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated
Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited	C. G. Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Vereinsbank in Hamburg	S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited
Girozentrale	White, Weld & Co. Limited

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	
100 1/2	100 1/2	

Market Averages

Week Ended April 6, '72	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Industri.	268.24	268.22	268.22	+1.30
20 Transp.	270.89	268.25	270.71	+16.78
13 Util.	118.08	118.08	118.08	+0.58
60 Comb.	334.79	321.33	323.53	+10.45

American Exchange

Week Ended April 6, '72	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Industri.	268.24	268.22	268.22	+1.30
20 Transp.	270.89	268.25	270.71	+16.78
13 Util.	118.08	118.08	118.08	+0.58
60 Comb.	334.79	321.33	323.53	+10.45

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BIRNAN ESTATE is sponsored by a Financial Group controlling more than A\$12 million.

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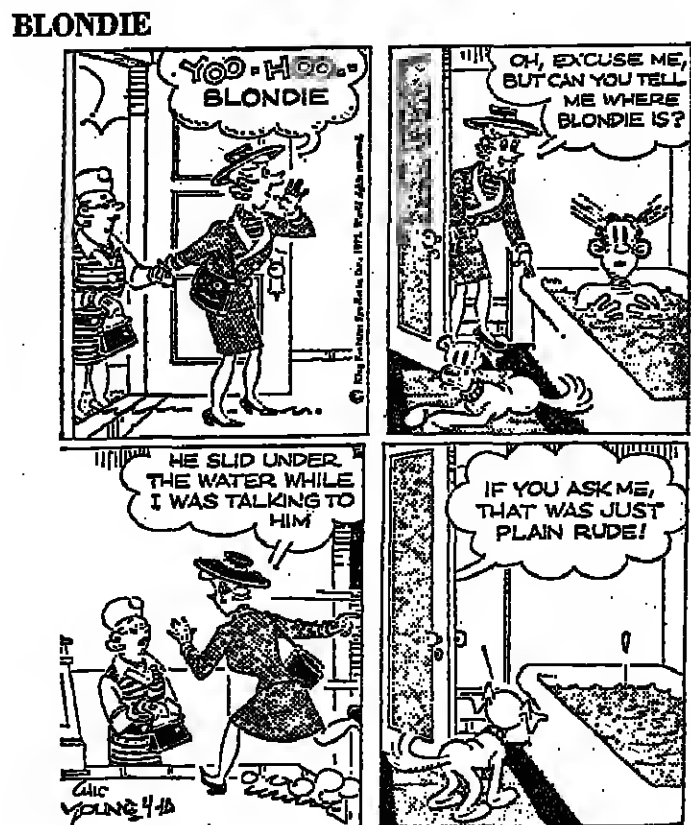
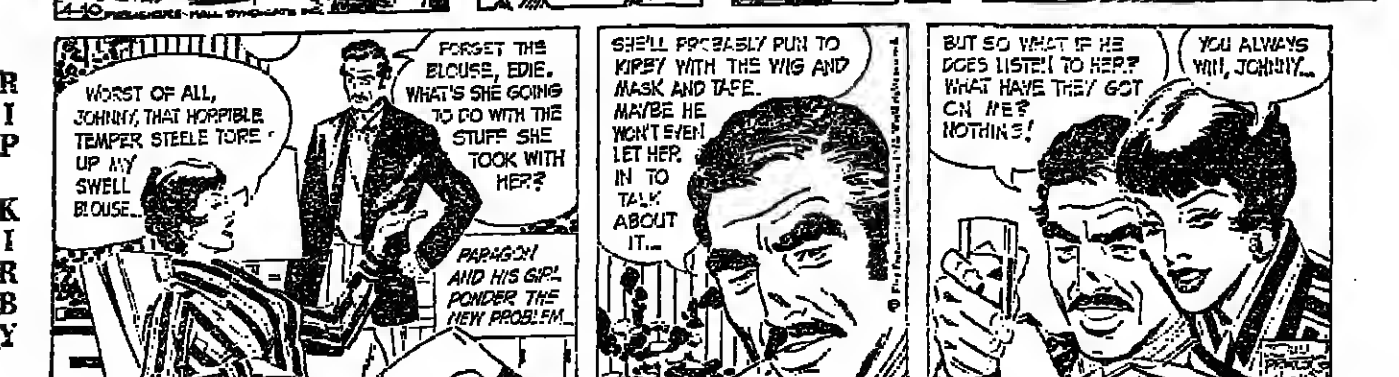
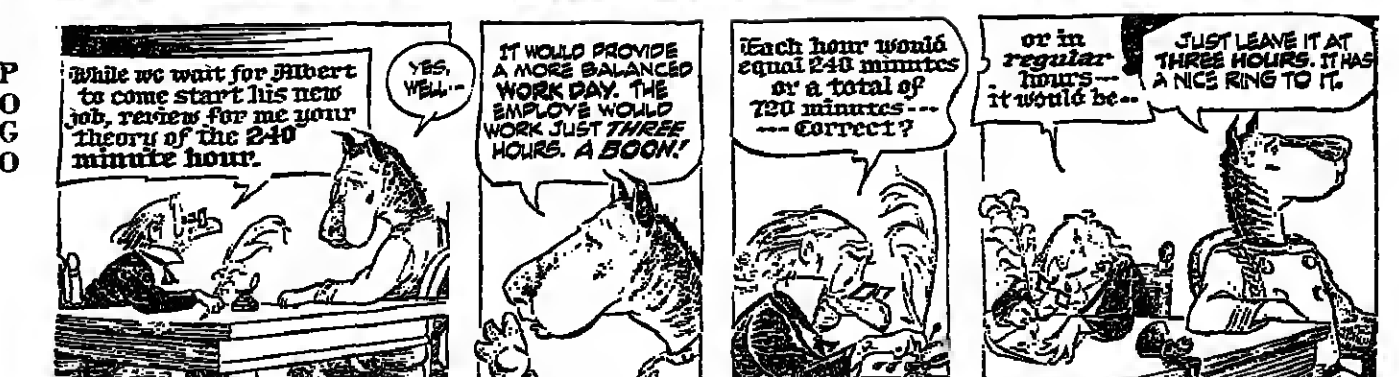
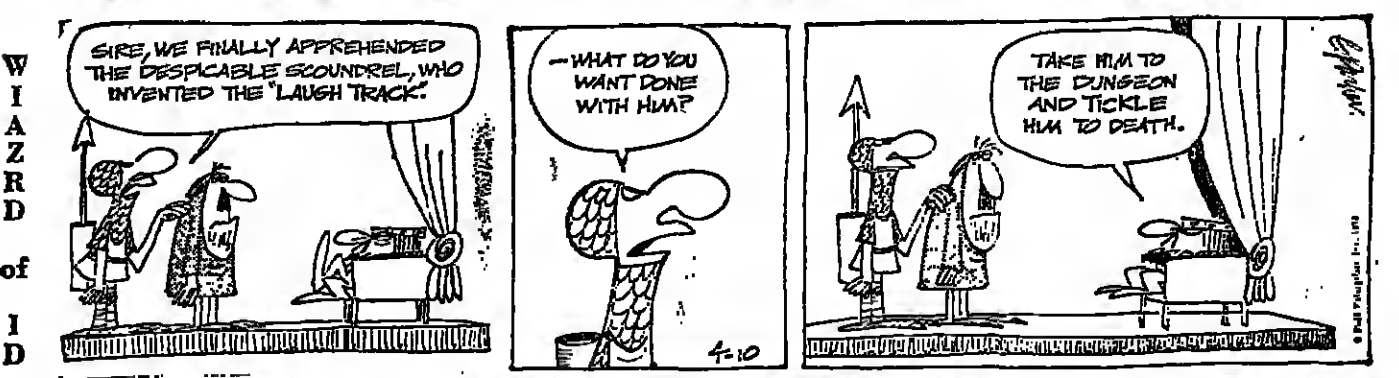
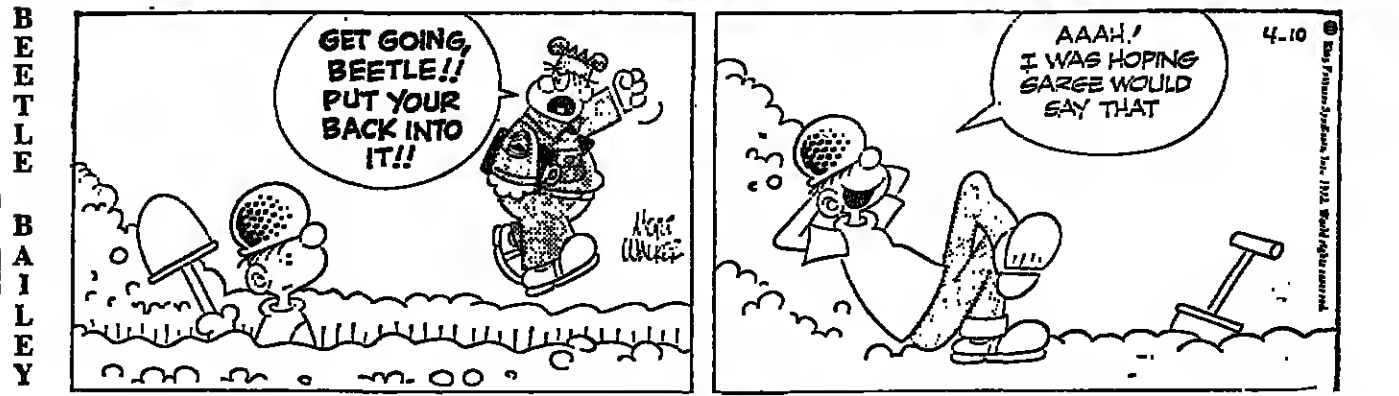
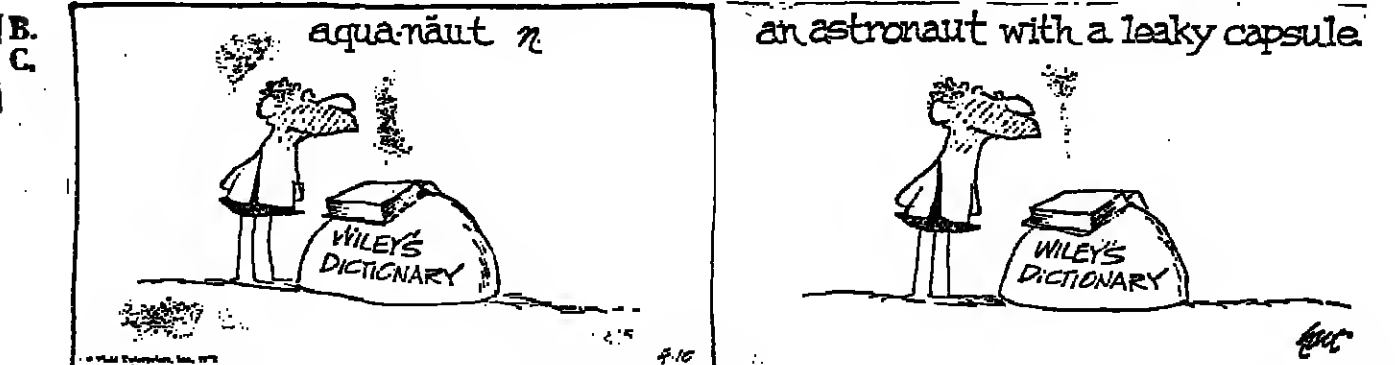
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A player who has to lead against a slam contract usually searches for a safe lead. This policy can give the declarer a valuable clue, and did on the diagrammed deal.

The slam prospects looked good to South when his partner raised to four spades over West's two-diamond overall. It seemed unlikely that North held any diamond strength, so the hands could be expected to fit well. South therefore used Blackwood and bid the slam.

West led the heart six against six spades, and South was slightly disappointed when he saw the dummy. The heart queen instead of the diamond queen would have made the slam a certainty.

If West held the heart queen, the slam could be made without difficulty, but his lead made it almost certain that East held that card.

In this case West must have the spade ace and the minor suits kings to justify his vulnerable overall at the two-level.

South therefore could see one faint chance and played for it. He assumed that West held exactly one spade and two hearts.

Declarer took the trick with the heart king, East playing the ten, and cashed the club ace. He continued with the club queen, ruffing when West covered with the king. His next moves were to lead to the diamond ace and discard a diamond on the club jack.

South ruffed his remaining club, cashed the heart ace, and ruffed dummy's last diamond. The position was then:

NORTH (D)
♠ Q1096
♥ A J742
♦ Q106
♣ 7

WEST
♠ A
♥ Q
♦ KJ97
♣ —

EAST
♠ 532
♥ Q8
♦ —
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ KJ87
♥ 9
♦ —
♣ —

South led the spade seven, and West was trapped. He had to win and lead a diamond, permitting South to ruff in dummy and discard his heart loser.

South led the spade seven, and West was trapped. He had to win and lead a diamond, permitting South to ruff in dummy and discard his heart loser.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West
Pass Pass 1 2
4 Pass 4 N.T. Pass
5 Pass 6 Pass
Pass Pass

West led the heart six.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

CIRIS	FLAG	CRAB
HAIR	REED	JUDIE
JIDOL	AMAT	AMUSE
NINJA	NAND	FEATS
KISSMEYOUFOOL		
STAD	TIEH	NUAR
ORBIT	CAFFE	LMCA
VOLCAN	GOOD	LANC
EMUS	MONOR	BLUES
NIE	ENG	STIS
CODED	FTWEST	
STONE	LURIE	EDIE
THAIS	EMIR	AGES
RITOS	SEIR	TENT
USHIA	EDIDY	DAY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LYSHY

NEQUE

TOUNAM

NOCARD

AT THEIR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

(Saturday's) Jumbles: FORGO KNACK SEXTON FORAGE

Answers Filled back to make progress: OARS

BOOKS

SOUTH TO A VERY OLD PLACE

By Albert Murray. McGraw-Hill, 230 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

UNTIL about a year ago, I used to ride the New Haven every afternoon from New York to Westport, and often, especially in the summer months, the train would stop for inscrutable reasons in one or another part of Harlem. At these times, while the other passengers pored over their newspapers or magazines, I would gaze out of the window and wonder whether we weren't being invited to inspect, at close hand, before going on to our lawns and swimming pools, the squalor of the tenements on either side of the tracks. But then, when I looked down into the streets, it struck me that the picture was altogether different. There an almost carnival spirit reigned. Children ran, played ball, screamed with laughter, gasped with pleasure under an opened fire hydrant. Adults stood about in small, close-knit groups, and I could plainly make out, even through the dirty window, the stylish gestures of the raconteur, sketching out his story.

On the way to my expensive and inconvenient isolation in the suburbs, I would feel a pang of nostalgia, because, as a boy growing up in Brooklyn, I had once known myself the feeling of such a street. It was a neighborhood, and today in New York City this seems to be something only black people and Puerto Ricans enjoy. For them, the street is a place where you can play, laugh, talk, dance, beat a conga drum—where you can live—while for whites it is mainly a no man's land, a black and a white neighborhood, to somewhere else. It always seemed to me, remote in my window with the dirt like an editorial scrawled across it, that those people down there were at home—in a city where nobody else was.

It is feelings like these that have made me two or three months late with this review of Albert Murray's "South to a Very Old Place." I hesitated because I mistrusted my sentiments. I wondered whether they weren't oversimplifications, the easy rationalizations of someone who didn't wish to face unpleasant truths. But it wasn't just the streets in Harlem: The evidence was all around me. I'd heard Northern Norman Mailer on TV talking, not so much like a Southerner, but like a black and Marlon Brando too, even when the party didn't call for an accent. Two black ten thousand happy kids in New York and other places talking black, even trying to strut—to walk and move black. I've watched them trying to think black, act black, be black, as if they felt that they had been deprived of some "primal" experience.

Now here's Albert Murray, who's been black for 35 years, formulating what I call, confirming what I saw. He's saying that the majority of blacks have something most whites who write about them don't seem to have noticed. They have an instinctive sense of self and place that no amount of sociological double talk can change. The most concrete

people in the world, they are the victims of a diarrhea of abstractions. You'd have to turn from the editorial to the sports page of your paper to see what Mr. Murray means, to read about the style, elegance and mother wit of Willie Mays or Walt Frazier. You'd have to switch from Channel 13, from the filmulations of a black poet who sounds as if he or she were born yesterday, to Channel 9, where you would see Walt take his world in his hands and toss it gracefully through the hoop or watch Willie belt his over the wall.

Mr. Murray resents the white assumption that the Negro (his word) was so simple or ignorant—until he was "enlightened"—that he didn't know he was miserable. He isn't so miserable, how come you're always mistaking me? would be his answer. If he agrees with black militants that white liberals don't understand him, that's about the only time he sees eye to eye with them. Because he would say that black militants don't understand him either. For the last 10 years, he's had the dubious privilege of listening to them tell him how he feels—based on nothing they ever saw for themselves, but something they read in a book.

To test his theory in the only way that means anything, Mr. Murray took it to the people. He went on the road with it, went back to Mobile, Ala., where he was born. To Memphis, where he studied; to New Orleans; to Atlanta; to New Orleans, N.C. He talked to the historian C. Vann Woodward, to the novelists Robert Penn Warren and Walker Percy, to editors of Southern newspapers such as Edwin Yoder—but most important of all, he talked to folks, down home folks. He traveled back into himself too, where he heard the "slow-dragging circus-tiger vibrator trombones," the creamy contralto warmth of the Southern mammy, and felt the crazy mixed-up "mulatto" quality of American life—the kinship behind the "agitation."

Taking Duke Ellington for his model, he has turned out a rifting, up-tempo stamp of a book. In "South to a Very Old Place," new insights streak like horses through a solid pulsing of home truths. As Kenneth Burke, one of Mr. Murray's white mentors, said: The symbolist act is the dancing of an attitude. The Negro's true symbolism is not to be found in the black militants or the white sociologists, but in the blues, in the funky and improbable affirmations of Lester Young, in the mammy-crooning of Johnny Hodges, in Louis Armstrong's triumphant "laments," in Duke's whole band wailing a strenuous or "Be you a baby, Be dark and deep." Until you can feel this best, Mr. Murray says, don't clutter up the floor. Stand back and watch. Listen and learn. It's his Amen corner, not yours.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Certain broadcasters
5 S.A. rodents
10 Surfer with young or mob
14 Cruising
15 Make up for lost time
16 Ich (I have); Ger.
17 Shocking
19 Biblical prophet
20 Ripid of oie
21 Ephesus Wonder
23 The Red
24 Harass in a way
25 Heavy beams
27 Zoo attraction
28 Uncle of radio
29 Attack
31 Composer
35 Ripened
37 De Valera
38 Dry
40 Part of a gross
42 Man from La Mancha
44 Ring decision
45 Native Egyptians
47 Rest Fr.
48 Regret

DOWN

1 Fastener
2 Spore sacs
3 Average
4 Floor finisher
5 Hypocrite
6 Courty
7 Relative of a
8 Indonesian islands
9 Dewey decimal, for one
10 Mess
11 Florida port
12 Town near Salerno
13 Put in place again

52 Pierre's friend
53 "Rome wasn't built—"
54 Restricted
58 Spare
59 Start a shake-up
61 Jewish month
62 Miss Kett
63 Miss Kett
64 Certain jets
65 Cornundum
66 Close

18 Game-room item
22 Anthony
24 Continued
25 Discotheque word
26 Girl's name
27 "The fog—on little—"
28 Waterfamilies
30 Sip
32 Reject
33 Annoys
34 Recent Prefix
36 Specialists of a sort
38 Area of France
41 Ibsen's doll
43 Third
46 Cupid's love
48 Teas
49 Tushingham and others
50 Namesake's wife
51 Corday's victim
52 Not turn
54 Dotted with figures
55 Early instrument
56 This of Madrid
57 New or Fair
60 Abner's radio partner

APRIL 10

Nixon Watches Baseball Strike

U.S. Mediator Joins Talks

By Leonard Koppett
NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT).—President Nixon threw his weight behind efforts for a prompt settlement of the baseball strike, the federal mediator for the 24 major league club owners, and Marvin Miller, executive director of the players' association, which called the strike on April 1. The season had been scheduled to start April 5.

Braves Vote to Play While Talks Continue

ATLANTA, April 9 (UPI).—The Atlanta Braves said yesterday their players have voted to open the season provided that negotiations continued on their dispute with the owners over the pension plan.

A club spokesman said they had been informed by Cecil Upshaw, player representative for the team, that 15 players met and voted to start the season under certain conditions.

Upshaw said, "The Braves have voted to play baseball and start the 1972 championship season at the earliest possible time, providing negotiations continue for some specified period and if at the expiration of that period, no agreement is reached, the dispute is to be settled by arbitration."

The owners of the major league clubs have already voted to shut down such terms.

On Friday, the Los Angeles Dodgers reportedly said they wanted to start the season Friday night.

The Dodgers players then said that that first report was in error and they wanted to start playing only on the condition that the owners would accept the latest proposal. The owners rejected the proposal.

A Report by Wills

The Dodgers vote to begin play was taken at a meeting of 15 players Thursday and was reported to news media by Maury Wills, the Dodgers shortstop.

However, when Wes Parker, the Dodgers player representative, heard about the vote on the radio, he rushed to a hotel where 20 Dodgers were holding another meeting.

In a later statement, he said the players, in reality, had voted to play only on the two conditions that negotiations would continue and that if they didn't produce a settlement, the issue would be submitted to arbitration.

In other words, in releasing the information to the media, Wills failed to include the proviso about arbitration.

"We still back the Players Association 100 percent," said Parker, who, interestingly, was the player representative who abstained from the voting in this meeting last Friday in Dallas that resulted in the strike.

There was no explanation from Wills as to why he failed to mention the arbitration condition originally.

There was, however, a gleeful comment from Peter O'Malley, the Dodgers president, on the first report, before Parker's clarification.

"All of us in the Dodgers organization," O'Malley said, "are very pleased with our team's intelligent approach to the situation. I wish that all teams felt the same way."

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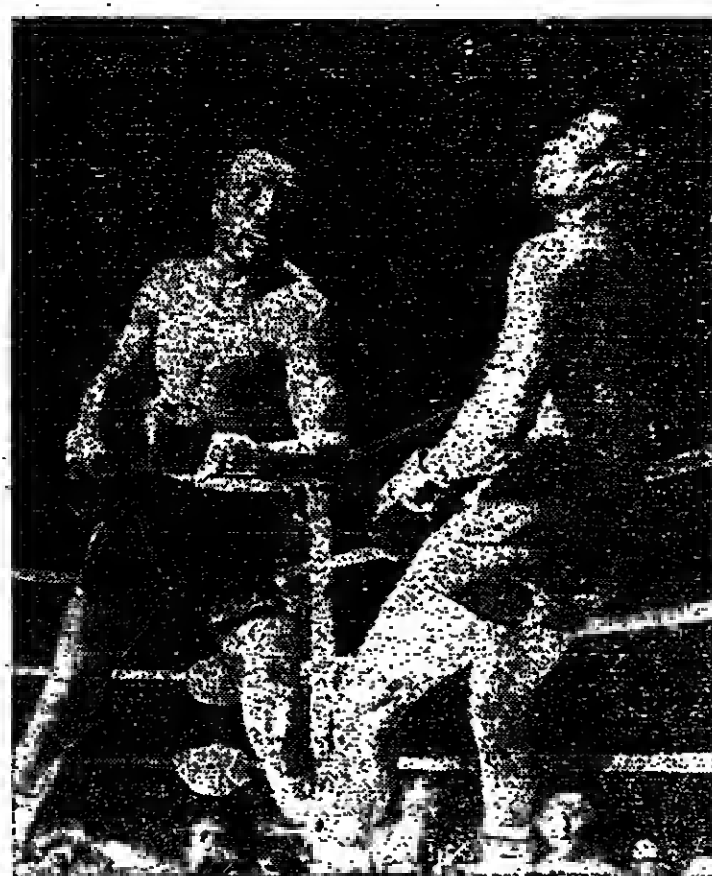
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THE END—Bob Foster has just connected with the chin of Vincente Rondon, who goes down for the count in the second round in their world light-heavyweight title bout in Miami Beach Saturday night.

Foster Quickly Settles Light-Heavy Dispute

By Dave Anderson

MIAMI BEACH, April 9 (NYT).—With a left-right-left combination that paralyzed Vincente Rondon for more than a minute, Bob Foster registered a second-round knockout Friday night that made two controversial decisions—the world light-heavyweight boxing title and the Venezuelan boxer's weight.

Foster, of Albuquerque, N.M., emerged as the undisputed champion at 2 minutes 55 seconds of the second round with Rondon on his face, his legs crossed behind him, his white shoes twitching.

After a cautious opening round, Foster floored Rondon, who had been recognized as the titleholder by the World Boxing Association, with a left hook. Rondon arose quickly at three, but took the mandatory eight count. After a brief clinch, Rondon annoyed Foster by hitting on the break.

Foster shook his head as if warning Rondon then charged him against the ropes and connected with a left hook, a crushing right hand and another left hook. Rondon sprawled onto his chest and never moved as the referee, Cy Gottfried, counted him out.

No Decision Needed

"The right hand set him up for the left hook each time," Foster explained. "I didn't really want to knock him out. I wanted it to go 15, so I could beat him bad. I hate him and I hate the WBA, but I also knew that with a knockout I wouldn't have to worry about a decision."

Rondon, who didn't throw more than half a dozen punches in the two rounds, appeared frightened by Foster's reputation as a knockout specialist. In his 47-5 won-lost record, the 33-year-old Foster now has 40 knockouts.

Foster, recognized as the titleholder by the New York State Athletic Commission and the Boxing Council, has won 26 of his last 27 bouts, losing only to Joe Frazier, the world heavyweight champion, in a second-round knockout in 1970. He has never lost to a light-heavyweight.

For Rondon, 26, the defeat was his sixth, and his first by a light-heavyweight, after 37 victories. His streak of consecutive triumphs ended at 22.

"I was worried when I saw his legs quivering," said Dr. Ferdinand Pacheco, who worked in Rondon's corner. "It reminded me of Eugene Johnson when Floyd Patterson knocked him out here. But it doesn't seem necessary to take Rondon to a hospital. It was a clean knockout."

Foster's knockout victory, before a crowd of 6,131 that paid an estimated \$70,000 gate at the Miami Beach Convention Hall, averted a continuation of the controversy over Rondon's weight.

At the nighttime ritual, Foster weighed 175 pounds, the division limit. Rondon, who had spent two hours in the Doral Country Club steam room, arrived half an hour later. His weight was announced at 177, but the Miami Beach Boxing Commission officials accepted it as 175 because of an alleged faulty scale.

"The scale was moved after Foster weighed in," said Murray Grossman, the chairman of the commission, but the managers have agreed to accept Rondon's weight at 175."

Lou Viscusi, who is Foster's

manager, appeared to tolerate the confusion as insurance against a loss, saying that "even if Rondon wins, we're still champion because we're fighting a heavy-weight." But in less than six minutes, Foster even made the presence of a Venezuelan judge academic.

Boutier Wins

LYONS, April 9 (UPI).—European middleweight champion Jean-Claude Boutier of France stopped Doyle Baird, of Akron, Ohio, in the sixth round of a scheduled 10-rounder.

Boutier floored Baird twice in the sixth with rights before the referee stopped the fight.

The European champion is slated to meet world champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina in a title bout June 24 in Monte Carlo or Paris.

Canadiens Cut Rangers' Lead For Playoffs

MONTREAL, April 9 (NYT).—Suddenly, it came back for the Montreal Canadiens last night, the quick thrusts, the pin-point puck control in front, the wide-open skating. And so Montreal came back into contention in their first-round Stanley Cup series with the New York Rangers by scoring a 2-1 victory.

The New Yorkers captured the first two games, played in New York, of the best four-of-seven-series affair. They haven't beaten the Canadiens in Montreal in cup play since 1956.

Last night, the Canadiens showed why. The 18,553 fans at the Forum gave their heroes a tangible lift, as they've been doing over countless National Hockey League campaigns.

J.C. Tremblay, a goat in New York, suddenly found himself again. The immitable defenseman, who uses his stick like a wand, would taunt the New Yorkers each previous title passes between their legs, or run out the clock on penalties by doing a solo with the puck.

Brins Lead Playoff

TORONTO, April 9 (UPI).—Left-winger Mike Walton and defenseman Bobby Orr each scored a power-play goal and goalie Ed Johnston shut out the Toronto Maple Leafs, 2-0, last night to give the Boston Bruins a 2-1 lead in their quarter-final series.

At 16:30 of the second period, just five seconds after the Leafs' Darryl Sittler was penalized for holding Orr, center Phil Esposito gained the draw. He passed to Orr, who fed Walton and the ex-Leaf put a slapshot behind goalie Bernie Parent.

Orr, who was brilliant defensively, blocking five shots in the first two periods, then notched his first playoff goal at 1:24 of the final period with the Leafs' Guy Trotter in the penalty box.

Hawks 2, Penguins 0

PITTSBURGH, April 9 (UPI).—Goals by Chris Bordeleau and Stan Mikita gave Chicago a 2-0 victory over the Pittsburgh Penguins last night, boosting the Black Hawks lead in the best-of-seven quarter-final series to 3-0.

Chicago's Gary Smith made 31 saves.

Blues 2, North Stars 1

ST. LOUIS, April 9 (UPI).—Phil Roberto scored two goals last night to give the St. Louis Blues a 2-1 victory over the Minnesota North Stars in the Stanley Cup quarterfinals.

The Blues trail the North Stars two games to one in the best-of-seven game series.

This was the first time in 10 games that the Blues beat goalie Gump Worsley.

Roberto, acquired by the Blues in midseason in a trade with Montreal, scored his second and third goals of the playoffs.

NHL Playoffs

Saturday's Games

East Division Semifinals

Montreal 2, New York 1 CP.

St. Louis leads best-of-seven series, 2-1.

Boston 2, Toronto 0 (Spartan).

Chicago leads best-of-seven series, 3-0.

St. Louis 2, Minnesota 1 (Roberto 2; Drumin).

Minnesota leads best-of-seven series, 2-0.

West Division Semifinals

Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 0 (Bordeleau, Mikita).

Chicago leads best-of-seven series, 3-0.

St. Louis 2, Minnesota 1 (Roberto 2; Drumin).

Minnesota leads best-of-seven series, 2-0.

1,800-Yard Freestyle—1. Jo Harshbarger, Bellmore, Wash., 16:39.3; 2. Gladys Enze, Lodi, Calif., 16:50.4; 3. Ann Simmons, Lakewood, Calif., 17:00.7; 4. Audrey Apple, Albuquerque, N.M., 17:16.7; 5. Cathy Caldwell, St. Monica, Calif., 17:17.48; 6. Shirley Johnston, Huntington Beach, Calif., 17:22.02; 7. Billie Yoshino, Pasadena, Calif., 17:32.14.

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200-Yard Freestyle—1. Jo Harshbarger, Bellmore, Wash., 16:39.3; 2. Gladys Enze, Lodi, Calif., 16:50.4; 3. Ann Simmons, Lakewood, Calif., 17:00.7; 4. Audrey Apple, Albuquerque, N.M., 17:16.7; 5. Cathy Caldwell, St. Monica, Calif., 17:17.48; 6. Shirley Johnston, Huntington Beach, Calif., 17:22.02; 7. Billie Yoshino, Pasadena, Calif., 17:32.14.

100-Yard Freestyle—1. Jo Harshbarger, Bellmore, Wash., 16:39.3; 2. Gladys Enze, Lodi, Calif., 16:50.4; 3. Ann Simmons, Lakewood, Calif., 17:00.7; 4. Audrey Apple, Albuquerque, N.M., 17:16.7; 5. Cathy Caldwell, St. Monica, Calif., 17:17.48; 6. Shirley Johnston, Huntington Beach, Calif., 17:22.02; 7. Billie Yoshino, Pasadena, Calif., 17:32.14.

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25-Yard Freestyle—1. Jo Harshbarger, Bellmore, Wash., 16:39.3; 2. Gladys Enze, Lodi, Calif., 16:50.4; 3. Ann Simmons, Lakewood, Calif., 17:00.7; 4. Audrey Apple, Albuquerque, N.M., 17:16.7; 5. Cathy Caldwell, St. Monica, Calif., 17:17.48; 6. Shirley Johnston, Huntington Beach, Calif., 17:22.02; 7. Billie Yoshino, Pasadena, Calif., 17:32.14.

12.5-Yard Freestyle—1. Jo Harshbarger, Bellmore, Wash., 16:39.3; 2. Gladys Enze, Lodi, Calif., 16:50.4; 3. Ann Simmons, Lakewood, Calif., 17:00.7; 4. Audrey Apple, Albuquerque, N.M., 17:16.7; 5. Cathy Caldwell, St. Monica, Calif., 17:17.48; 6. Shirley Johnston, Huntington Beach, Calif., 17:22.02; 7. Billie Yoshino, Pasadena, Calif., 17:32.14.

6.25-Yard Freestyle—1. Jo Harshbarger, Bellmore, Wash., 16:39.3; 2. Gladys Enze, Lodi, Calif., 16:50.4; 3. Ann Simmons, Lakewood, Calif., 17:00.7; 4. Audrey Apple, Albuquerque, N.M., 17:16.7; 5. Cathy Caldwell, St. Monica, Calif., 17:17.48; 6. Shirley Johnston, Huntington Beach, Calif., 17:22.02; 7. Billie Yoshino, Pasadena, Calif., 17:32.14.

3.125-Yard Freestyle—1. Jo Harshbarger, Bellmore, Wash., 16:39.3; 2. Gladys Enze, Lodi, Calif., 16:50.4; 3. Ann Simmons, Lakewood, Calif., 17:00.7; 4. Audrey Apple, Albuquerque, N.M., 17:16.7; 5. Cathy Caldwell, St. Monica, Calif., 17:17.48; 6. Shirley Johnston, Huntington Beach, Calif., 17:22.02; 7. Billie Yoshino, Pasadena, Calif., 17:32.14.

1.5625-Yard Freestyle—1. Jo Harshbarger, Bellmore, Wash., 16:39.3; 2. Gladys Enze, Lodi, Calif., 16:50.4; 3. Ann Simmons, Lakewood, Calif., 17:00.7; 4. Audrey Apple, Albuquerque, N.M., 17:16.7; 5. Cathy Caldwell, St. Monica, Calif., 17:17.48; 6. Shirley Johnston, Huntington Beach, Calif., 17:22.02; 7. Billie Yoshino, Pasadena, Calif., 17:32.14.

0.78125-Yard Freestyle—1. Jo Harshbarger, Bellmore, Wash., 16:39.3; 2. Gladys Enze, Lodi, Calif., 16:50.4; 3. Ann Simmons, Lakewood, Calif., 17:00.7; 4. Audrey Apple, Albuquerque, N.M., 17:16.7; 5. Cathy Caldwell, St. Monica, Calif., 17:17.48; 6. Shirley Johnston, Huntington Beach, Calif., 17:22.02; 7. Billie Yoshino, Pasadena, Calif., 17:32.14.

3-Stroke Victor

Nicklaus Wins 4th Masters

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 9 (Reuters).—Jack Nicklaus became the second man to win four Masters championships when he fired a two-over-par 74 today to win the Masters tournament by three strokes.

Nicklaus's 74 gave him a 72-hole total of 288, three strokes ahead of Tom Weiskopf, Bruce Crampton and Bobby Mitchell. They had 289 holes.

Nicklaus, who tied Arnold Palmer's record for Masters victories and moved just one back of the late Bobby Jones' record of 13 major titles, held a five-stroke lead with only eight holes left to play but then ran into bogey trouble.

Golf's leading all-time money winner, the man colleagues insist is "one of the greatest ever," wound up with the highest winning score—288—here since his 283 in 1968.

Nicklaus led this Masters from start to finish. His opening 68 on Thursday had him a stroke ahead of ageless Sam Snead; his 71-139 Friday was a stroke better than silver-haired Paul Harvey, and he went into the final round with a stroke lead over Jim Jamieson after shooting 73-212 yesterday.

He won \$25,000 first prize, pushing his career total past the \$1.5 million mark in less than 11 years.

No other golfer in the field even broke par for 72 holes. Nicklaus's playing partner, Weiskopf, with a final 74, and Crampton, of Australia, and Mitchell, of Virginia, both with 73s, wound up in a tie for second at one-over-par 289 and got consolation prizes of \$15,000 each.

Jamieson, who soared to a 75 today after his late rally yesterday had pulled him from five strokes back to within one of Nicklaus, was at two-over 290, along with Australian Bruce Devlin (71), Jerry McGee (72), Homero Blancas (74) and Jerry Heard (74).

Palmer, who had hoped that going to contact lenses would enable him, at 42, to regain his championship touch, fretted through a 9-over-par 61 today and wound up far back in the field at 12-over-par 300.

Another notable 300 shooter was U.S. Open and British Open champion Lee Trevino, who was over par in each of the first three rounds but finally equaled it today with his closing 72. Trevino had boycotted the previous two Masters on the grounds that "my game wasn't suited for the long-playing" Augusta National Course, but had returned this year determined to win what he made the necessary adjustments.

In order to complete the first professional "grand slam" in one year, Nicklaus must now win the U.S. and British Opens and the PGA—three tournaments which he has won twice each before.

The golfing superstar said before the year started that he felt 1972 offered his best chance to win all four since "they are being

LEADING SCORES

Jack Nicklaus	68-71-73-74=286
Tom Weiskopf	74-71-74-289
Bruce Crampton	72-72-73-289
Bobby Mitchell	72-72-73-289
Arnold Palmer	74-75-76-289
Bruce Devlin	71-75-76-289
Jerry McGee	73-74-72-289
Homero Blancas	74-75-74-289
Sam Snead	75-74-73-289
Jim Jamieson	73-75-74-289
Gary Player	73-75-74-289
Dave Scott	73-75-74-289
George Archer	73-

